ear and Tear of the Wash Avoided and you know the seget torn so badly by the rubbing on rd; so you can throw it away now, as need it any longer- No longer will or from aching arms, nor pains in your by rubbing away on the wa

EACHES the CLOTHES m most beautifully white and clean, at me destroys all unpleasant odors and

E WASHING Can be Done in

half the Time

IT WOULD TAKE TO DO IT

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will be surprised at the rapidity with which you will finish your day's out best of all, you will be reody to evening, whether at home or out visit will not be tired or worn

INGREDIENTS .- We take re to select only the finest and pures We use no rancid grease or will in the least injure the finest d as it contains about five per cent of rine, it not chap the skin, nor will it ands red and rough after washing; but trary, leaves the skin soft and smooth, is one of the best known articles for softening the skin.

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> ERTILIZERS, ONE! KAINIT, ETC!

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ire Works,

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FER TAGAS

years in Alabama. He lived for many

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16 1885.

WORK IN CONGRESS.

THE SHADOW OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

VUL. XVII.

Some Uncasiness That a Faction May Force the Bess'on by Antsgonizing Necessary Legislation— The Progress of Business in the House— In the Senate—Other News.

Washington, February 15 .- Judging from expressions of the members of congress, when speaking for themselves alone, and to some extent from the course of events during the last week, an extra session of congress is no longer probable, but expressions of fear are heard on all sides that some party or faction, not including the persons speaking, would welcome an extra session, and it is conceded everywhere that the condition of the public business is such that the purpose, if entertained, may be effected, and perhaps without the disclosure of the responsibility therefore, in any quarter. Five of the most important of the regular annual appropriation bills are yet to be acted

upon by the house, and these, in addition to the postoffice bill, which passed the house yesterday, must yet be considered by the senate committee on appropriations. The members of this committee, assert their ability to get through their work seasonably if the

ty to get through their work seasonably if the bills are promptly sent over from the house.

At the close of the proceedings in the house of representatives last evening, a recess was taken until 10 o'clock to morrow morning, when further consideration will be given to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. It was generally understood that the recess was taken in order to prevent the execution of the regular order for to-morrow, namely: The reception of motions from committees to pass specified measures. Under a suspension of the rules, an effort will probably be made, however, to adjourn the house before 12 o'clock, so that this order may be observed. made, however, to adjourn the house before 12 c'cleck, so that this order may be observed. The general impression is, that the house will refuse to adjourn, and in this event the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill will be continued until it is finished. It is believed that the bill can be completed before adjournment on the legislative day of Saturday, which may continue until evening. The appropriations committee intends to report either the sundry civil, or the naval bill temerrow, and to call up the following day the one that is reported. The other will be in readiness for action by the house immediately afterwards. The river and harbor committee will antagonize the appropriation bills with siterwards. The river and narbor committee will antagonize the appropriation bills with the river and harbor bill whenever opportunity offers. It is proposed to hold night sessions during the week, and if the sundry, civil and the naval appropriation bills are disposed of before its close, the appropriations committee expect then to bring forward the fortification bill.

turdey afternoon has been set apart for exercises in the hall of the house of repre-uives connected with the dedication the Washington monument, the features of which will be orations of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, to make the Representative Long. of Massage hs, and Hon. John W. Daniel, of Vir-

IN THE SENATE.

In the senate the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill will be continued, and probably concluded to-morrow. The agricultural bill will then be disposed of. The unfinished business of the senate in the morning hour is the Des Moines river land bill, and after the morning hour the contract labor bill. The Texas Pacific forfeiture bill, the anti-silver bill and the bill for the admission of Tacoma are the measures most likely sion of Tacoma are the measures most likely to be pressed for consideration when the labor bill is disposed of, if no appropriation bills are then ready for discussion.

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S MAN. Mr. Mills as Parliamentary Leader When a Stronger Hand is Not Needed.

SHINGTON, February 15 .- Speeker Car Washikotok, February 15.—Speeker Carlisle's right-hand man on the floor of the house, and the parliamentary leader on ordinary occasions in the absence of the Hon. William E. Morrison, is the Hon. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas. Mr. Mills is just completing his sixth term, and has been elected for the seventh. He is one of the most inductious members. enth. He is one of the most industrious members of the house, and in his long experience has gained a thorough knowledge of the rules. He is not a showy parliamentarian, but is alert and wate ful, and always does the proper thing at the right time. He could not be a successful leader of a minority with an unfriendly speaker in the chair, but with Mr. Carlisle's readiness to recognize him and to assist him at times, and, with a strong majority ready to, follow him, he always accomplishes his purpose.

pose.

Mr. Mills is about fifty years of age, of me-Mr. Mills is about fifty years of age, of medium stature, with gray hair and moustache and blue eyes that twinkle with good humor. He is quiet in manner, and his voice is not strong enough to rise above the din when the house is most turbulent. He enjoys the distinction of having contributed the shortest autobiography to the congressional directory. It is not quite three lines long, does not give the date or place of his birth, his occupation, or a single fact in his history previous to his entering congress.

ng congress.

pegking of Mr. Mills as the parliamentader, it should be understood that he n that capacity only on ordinary occa-When the democrats are hard pressed by the republicans, and there is desperate fighting to be done, in which courage, firmness and endurance are required, the democrats as naturally follow the lead of Samuel J. Randall as the tides follow the moon.

STATE LEGISLATURES. Minnesota Topers Must Take Out Li-

cense. cense.

St. Paul, February 15.—Senator O'Brien has introduced in the senate, and a special committee has recommended its passage, a bill which provides for \$5 permits to be istued to all such adult male residents of the state as can prove to village trustees, town supervisors or city aldermen that they are supervisors or city aldermen that they are only moderate drinkers, and that their fami-lies and friends are not liable to suffer want or lies and friends are not liable to suffer want or disgrace through their indulgence. Every resident who drinks in a saloon or public lace must have such a permit, and an intingement of the law is punishable by a fine for each offense. The money is to be carried into the general reserve fund in the several countier, and O'Brien is satisfied the amount received would be so large that all other taxes could be abolished. Every man must have a received would be so large that all other taxes could be abolished. Every man must have a permit, for to be without one would give rise to the suspicion that he could not get the needed certificate. O'Brien says he never knew a Maine man who was not a prohibitionist by profession and by practice the other thing, and he proposes to put the Maine and other prohibitionists, of whom there are a number in each house, on their records as in favor of or opposed to the only practical solution of the liquor problem. He regards his bill as such solution.

A Suggestion to Mr. Cleveland. AUSTIN, Tex., February 15.—A strong feeling has found expression here in favor of D. B. Culberson, member of congress from the fourteenth district of Texas, for attorney-general in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Mr. Culberson is a native of Gaseria. Ha lived for many

BACKED BY VOORHEES. The Clever Work Which the Senator did for

McDonald.

Washington, February 15.—The feature of cabinet gassip was the departure of Senator Dan Voorhees for Albany, bearing a petition signed by twenty-two democratic senators, indorsing McDonald for secretary of the treasury.

dersing McDonald for secretary of the treasury.

Senator Beck, who helped circulate the petition, said, "We only asked democratic senators who are independent of all cabinet aspirations. We did not ask Bayard, Garland, Lamar, Jonas or Gorman. We have presented the wishes of twenty-two democratic senators, practically all that are in the city who are free from existing cabinet possibilities. We indorsed McDonald for the treasury and nothing else. In my opinion the president-elect needs such a men as McDonald in that very place."

Voohces arranged this very discreetly and was fairly out of town before what he had been doing had become quite generally known. This wholesale indorsement of McDonald by the democratic senators, in the opinion of a veteran member of the democratic national committee, will have great weight.

committee, will have great weight.

CLEVELAND'S CALLERS. He is Spending all His Spare Time in Pre-

paring His Message.

Albany, N. Y., February 15.—Among the callers on President-elect Cleveland to-day, were Senator Gorman, of Maryland; Congressman William L. Scott, of Pennsylva nia, who was prominently identified with the democratic national committee of 1880, and Smith M. Weed, of New York. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland is now devoting all his spare time to his inaugural address.

Woman's Rights in Texas. Austin, February 15.--The legislature yesterday, after a hard struggle, finally enacted a law making it conpulsory on heads of all departments to give at least half the clerical positions in their respective offices to females. The matter excited extraordinary interest, and is regarded as a great victory for the woman's rights party.

JOHN KELLY SERIOUSLY ILL.

Talen to Rockaway Beach for a Whiff of New York, February 15.—Mr. John Kelly, the Tanmany leader, has been ill for some time, and has taken no part in public affairs.
Mr. Kelly having expressed a state. Salt Air Without Effect. Mr. Kelly having expressed a strong belief that sea air would cure him was taken to

Rockaway beach recently by his friends, and he spent several days there.

His hopes were not realized, however, and finding that he was growing worse instead of better, his physician decided to bring him back to New York, which was accordingly done to-day. His condition is said to be critical. THE CROWDS RUSHING IN.

The Mardi Gras Visitors Give Life to the Exposition.

New Orleans, February 15.—The steamers Will S. Hays, from Memphis, and Thomas Sherlock, from Cincinnati, have arrived here with excursion parties on board. The sailing yacht, Gitani, from Boston, has also arrived. The United States man-of-war, Yantic, arrived to-day and anchored in front of the city, and the Alliance is reported coming up the river. The railroad people report the arrival of twenty passenger trains per day for the past three days, all crowded with passengers to attend the exposition and witness the mardi gras festivities. The accommodation bureau report room left for more visitors, the hotel Windsor, near the exposition grounds can accommodate 500 additional guests. Notwithstanding the heavy rain this morning and the steady drizzle from noon un-Exposition. guests. Notwithstanding the heavy rain this morning and the steady drizzle from noon until two o'clock, there was a good attendance at the World's exposition. Rex will be received in grand style to-morrow. The royal fleet of ten steamers will escort his majesty's flagship to the expesition grounds, where the grand review will take place.

The races announced for to-day were de-clared off on account of the rain. There will be no more racing until Wednesday.

DEATH OF THE BANKER DREXEL The Sudden Death of the Great Philadel-

phia Financier. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 15.—Mr. Francis A. Drexel, senior of the two brothers house, in this city, New York and Paris, died suddenly this afternoon. But few persons knew that he was ill, and even of these none were aware that he was in any danger. To-day two weeks ago he was taken with a cold, which developed into pleurisy, but not to an alarming degree. He had got so much better by Thurs-day of last week that he spent an hour playing the organ at his residence. That evening a relapse came, but it was not considered severe, and indeed, it was thought he was getting well out of this, when suddenly to-day an effusion of water about the heart showed itself, and soon came to a fatal termination. He died about two o'clock, his three daughters and two physicians being in attendance.

Death of Leopold Damrosch. New York, February 15.—Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the distinguished musician, died at his residence No. 160 East Forty-Sixth street in this city, at 2:15 o'clock this after-

It was not thought that Dr. Damrosch was seriesly ill until an early hour this morning.
On Monday evening last he conducted the performance of (Lohengrin) at the Metropolitan opera house. He then seemed to be in his usual health.

UNDER A SNOW SLIDE. A Town Disappears Under the Crush of the Falling Snow.

SALT LAKE, Utah, February 15.—Startling news was brought here that the town of Alta was nearly wiped out by an avalanche. It has been snowing for a week, and is now 12 that the start was nowing for a week, and is now 12 that was now 12 th feet deep on a level, with the storm still raging. Last night, soon after 8, a tremendous volume of snow swept down over the Emma mine works, doing no

down over the Emma mine works, doing no damage there, except taking the smokestack along. Then it struck the town crushing about three-fourths of it, but fortunately many of the houses were deserted for the winter. The place is built at the foot of converging gulches, and the slides had a fair mark. Tucker's boardinghouse was swept away, and his hotel crushed. The Valligo works, including the building and the transways, were crushed. Two men at the time happened to be in the drift, and escaped injury. A large portion of the victims were in the boarding house. Twenty-eight in all were buried, but twelve were dug out alive this morning: The rest are undoubtedly dead. were buried, but twelve were dug out alive this morning: The rest are undoubtedly dead. The men from the City Rock and Evergreen mines formed a digging force to get out the bodies. Three had been taken out at the last account, amid much difficulty, the rescuers battling with a heavy storm and low temperature. One man was not dead when brought out, but died, soon after. The rescueing party started from here in the morning, and it is possible that some of those reported dead may be saved; as on a former occasion, some people were found alive after having been buried three days.

three days. Gone into Liquidation Prinspure, Va., February 15.—William A. Franklin, a grocer of this city, has made a deed of trust for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities and assets not stated.

A BRUTAL INGRATE,

WHO BLACKMAILS HIS BENEFAC-TOR'S WIFE.

Whom He Follows to Chicago and Compels Her to Rold Scoret Meetings With Him-Driven Desperation She Has Him Arrested— Other Criminal News, Etc.

CHICAGO, February 15 .- D. L. Luby was the name the clerk called out in the Des Plaines street police court, but the right name of the once handsome man who responded is Edward L. Beebe. He was held on two charges, one for disorderly conduct and one for attempting to extort money by threat to kill. He is a man about thirty-five years old, whose once fine face liquor and vice have marred. He comes of an excellent family. The complainants were Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Casperson.

Mr. Casperson said: "I used to be in the saloon business in St. Louis, and while there I befriended this man, who was out of money. I found out that he was thinking too much of my wife and I set him adrift. We soon after moved to Burlington, Iowa, and he followed us there. That was about six or seven years ago. He held clandestine meetings with my wife. I am sure there was nothing criminal

wife. I am sure there was nothing criminal in them, but he forced her, I believe, to give him money by threats to kill me. When we moved to Chicago I thought we were well rid of him, but in a short time he began harrassing my wife again."

"I never told my husband of his threats until Wednesday evening last," interposed Mrs. Casperson. "He came to the house several times and tried to get me to leave my husband, saying that I should not continue to live with him—he would kill him first. I gave him \$25 to keep away once, but he still came back. He compelled me to keep secret appointments with him. I have gone out in the bitterest and stormiest weather to meet him, for I feared his threats to murder my husband and my shild. On one of these occasions he and my shild. On one of these occasions he snatched my gold glasses from my nose and said he would pawn them if I didn't give him money. I only had a carticket and five cents, but I gave them to him."

but I gave them to him."

"Last Wednesday evening I came home," said Mr. Casperson, "and found my wife in a highly nervous condition. She seemed to be almost wild. She said to me: 'Will, I won't keep it from you any longer. I have kept it in my heart for six or seven months, fearing that he would kill us both. That man Beebe is hounding me to death. He is loitering around the corner now, and I'm afraid he will murder you."

"Sure enough, there he was. In a little while he came to the front door and began ringing the door bell and kicking the panels of the door. He then went to the back door and tried to break it in. I told my wife that I would keep him out, and she ran out on the frent door and got a policeman, Officer Stahl, who arrested him."

The officer testified that Beebe had a dirk

The officer testified that Beebe had a dirk knife in his possession when he was arrested. Beebe went into a saloon not leng ago with an unlighted eigar in his mouth and forced the barkeeper, at the muzzle of a revolver, to give him his eigar for a light, saying as he did so, "I'm a bad man from Texas." Beebe sent the newspaper clipping to Mrs. Casperson to show her the kind of man he was when his blood was up. His people live in Evansville, Ind. He has two sisters, one a widow and the other married to the principal banker there, who is worth several millions.

THEIR FASCINATING MANNERS. Loosened the Purse-Strings of Moneyed In-

Boston, February 15.—The Herald to-day devotes four columns to a history of the operations of a Mrs. Dr. E. S. Hudson, a widew ations of a Mrs. Dr. E. S. Hudson, a widow who has succeeded in swindling hundred of victims in this city and vicinity, including many leading business firms. She never worked under an alias, and was assisted in her operations by her daughter Amy. Their preposessing maners and winning ways completely captivated their victims. Mrs. Hudson is a wrdow of Dr. E. S. Hudson, formerly a practicing physician of Medway, whose death, the Herald says, is believed to have been caused by disgrace brought upon him by his wife's conduct. Among him by his wife's conduct. Among Mrs. Hudson's victims is Insurance Commis-sioner Tarbox, from whom she rented a suite of rooms. She has swindled the hotel keepers, furniture dealers, jewelers, dressmakers and even a cook and laundress, of various amounts. It is estimated that their swindings in this city will reach \$30,000.

SKELETONS ON HOUSETOPS. How Medical Students Dry Their Skulls and

Bloody Bones. New Haven, February 15.—The residents of a certain locality near the centre of the city are greatly exercised over the discovery of a human skeleton exposed on the roof of a of a human skeleton exposed on the roof of a house. A few nights ago a young lady, before retiring, drew the curtains of her room aside and, glancing out, saw the graning skeleton on the housetop. She was frightened almost into hysterics and fled screaming from the room. An inquiry resulted in the discovery that a Yale medical student boarded in the house, and that he had taken the skeleton from the dissoction. medical student boarded in the house, and that he had taken the skeleton from the dissecting room and exposed it on the roof to dry. Flesh and blood were clinging to the bones. A message was sent to the house by neighbors requesting that the skeleton be removed, but no attention was paid to it. It is said that several Yale students have skeletons similarly exposed on housetons. Public feeling is proused. posed on housetops. Public feeling is aroused on the subject, and steps will be taken to abate the nuisance.

HE CLIMBED IN BED TO DIE, But He Changed His Mind After Being

Deluged With Ice Water.

HAVERHILL, Mass., February 15.—George F.
Royal, who recently forsook his wife in order

Royal, who recently forsook his wife in order to run away with another woman, announced to-day that he had swallowed poison. He climbed in bed, called distractedly upon "Lena," his wife, and proceeded to die.

An empty bottle which had contained laudanum was found by the bedside, but the physician, suspecting that the dose had been a light one, poured feed water down the patient's back. This brought him to his feet as well as to his senses, and boiling with wrath he to his senses, and boiling with wrath he throttled the doctor. Another doctor arrived opportunely and the patient subsided. Royal's intention was doubtless to effect a reconciliation with his offended wife. A Cornell Student Deserts His Wife.

A Cornell Student Deserts His Wife.

Ithaca, February 15.—Victor Lee Gilmore, of New Iberia, Le., a student of Cornell university, class of '86, and the son of an editor of a southern agricultural paper, married Miss Isabelle Burton of New York city, in the summer of 1882, and up to a recent date the couple have been residing here, to enable Gilmore to pursue his studies. The marriage was strenuously objected to by the young man's father for several reasons. Last week young Gilmore to becoming remorseful and discontented, determined to leave his wife, which he did, taking a train for the south via New York city. The young wife, who was in attendance at one of the seminaries in this state up to the time of her marriage, is in quite destitute circumstances, and her case excites no little sympathy here. Her parents are both dead, and she is dependent on her own exertions for support. Gilmore's relatives are said to be quite wealthy.

"I DONE HIM UP." The Heir to a Fortune Found Dead in a Pool of Blood.

St. Louis, Mo., February 15.—William Belmore died at the city hospital, and James Bree is a fugitive. John Hardy, an old man, called at the house of his son-in-law, Belmore, and found the man lying in a pool of blood in the middle of the floor. He rushed into the room, and while bending over the unconscious form the door opened and James Bree, who was instantly recognized by the father-in-law, entered. He said:—"I done him up," referring to the prostrate man, and immediately disappeared.

The wife of the dead man said:—"I don't know what the trouble was about. I was not at home, nor when Bree first came here. He and my husband are good friends, but he was a loafer and didn't do any work at all. When I came back my father was here with my husband, who was lying on the floor. He was in an unconcious condition and did not speak while he was here. Some other folks came in, and while we were here Bree looked in the door and said he had done it. Just then he pulled the door after him and ran away. I haven't seen him since and I don't know where he lives. I guess they had a fight about something, and Bree beat my husband. In the pool of blood on the floor we found a piece of a teacup, and it is probable that he cut him with this."

These facts make the care appear a common drunken fight, but a very queer turn is given to the case by the fact that Belmore's mother died a short time ago in Bridgeport, Conn. leaving him a fortune of \$20,000.

given to the case by the fact that Belmore's mother died a short time ago in Bridgeport, Conn., leaving him a fortune of \$20,000. He was only informed of this three days ago, and since that time Bree's sole object in life seems to have been to keep Belmore drunk. Yesterday morning Belmore received a telegram from a brother-in-law asking him to come to Indianapolis, where a settlement of his mother's estate would be had. Belmore was to have started last night. Bree has a hard name in police circles, and for the past two weeks it has been considered strange that he could have found a companion in an that he could have found a companion in an honest man like Belmore, whose name has never in any way been registered in the crim-

BURIED ALIVE.

A Young Lady Found to Have Recovered Consciousness in Her Grave.

WHERLING, February 15.—Okonoko Levels, a village in Hampshire county, is agitated over the discovery that a young lady named Mary Cox, who was interred in the village graveyard last week, was alive when buried. Miss Cox was the acknowledged belle of the village and the child of a wealthy father. She was recently taken ill with agute perceptive of was recently taken ill with acute neuralgia of the stemach. Morphine in large doses, to be given at intervals of six hours, was prescribed.

By mistake two doses were administered so close together that they produced a stupor so like death that Miss Cox was rebed for the grave. No physician living near, none was summoned, and the body was committed to the grave. A young lady associate of Miss Cox's said at the funeral that Mary looked so natural she did not believe her to be dead, but no weight was attached to her word.

her to be dead, but no weight was attached to her words.

The funeral took place Sunday. Wednesday night Miss Cox's friend dreamed the young girl was alive and became so hysterical that it was determined to exhume the remains to satisfy her. At the graveyard it was discovered that dogs had scratched the earth from the grave to the depth of over a foot. The coffic was uncovered and unmistakable evidences found that Miss Cox was alive when interred and had become conscious afterwards. The parents and friends are wild with grief. The mother has with difficulty been prevented The mother has with difficulty been prevented from taking her own life. It is believed she will be a maniac for life.

ALMOST A SACRIFICE.

ALMOST A SACRIFICE.

A Crazy Father's Horrible Attempt to Make An Offering of His Son.

Youngsrown, O., February 15.—George Gassar, a drayman here, who belongs to a church in Girard called the Followers of Christ, claims that on last Wednesday night he had a vision and a communication from Christ in which the latter directed him to offer his fourteen-year-old son as a sacrifice. The next morning he choked the boy and but for interference would have killed him. Yesterday he bought a hatchet, and last night dug a grave in his back yard. When the lad reached home his father jumped at him with the hatchet raised and inflicted a horrible gash on the head.

A fearful struggle followed, and the boy finally escaped. Seven gashes were cut in

finally escaped. Seven gashes were cut in his body, and it is doubtful if he can recover. Gassar barred his door and walked his room all night, spouting poetry and verses from the Bible. This morning he was taken out of the house by force and lodged in jail. Since he joined the Followers of Christ he has not been himself.

HOSTILITIES AT THE BAR.

A Couple of Attorneys Appeal from the Statutes to their Derringers. Statutes to their Derringers.

St. Louis, February 15.—During the trial at Forsyth, Tancy county, Missouri, Friday afternoon, an altercation, growing out of personalities used in speeches, took place between T. C. Spellings and Ben B. Price, opposing attorneys, during which Price shot and mortally younged Spellings.

ounded Spellings.
The affair has created great excitement, both parties being prominent and popular men. Spellings came from Tennessee five years ago. He was prosecuting attorney of the county and editor of the Forsyth Enterprise. Price is the son of Judge W. C. Price, of Springfield, Mo., and has also edited two or three country

A TRAIN DITCHED.

Twelve Passengers Variously Injured by the Wreck.

RENSLAER, Ind., February 15.—Yesterday morning the fast train on the Monon route, while going at a high rate of speed, was thrown from the track by a broken rail. The cars were dragged about seventy-five yards. The baggage thrown from the track by a broken rail. The cars were dragged about seventy-five yards. The baggage car and smoking coach were badly wrecked, and were thrown on their sides about ten feet from the track. The rear coach, containing mest of the passengers, was overturned. There were about seventeen passengers on the train, twelve of whom were more or less seriously injured, but none fatally.

A Murderer Identified in His Coffin. Tokovo, February 15.—A stir was caused in Kingston yesterday by the discovery that an unknown man who died and was buried there a few months ago was one Harry Roberts, who was wanted in Chicago and New Orerts, who was wanted in Chicago and New Or-leans for the murder of a negro a number of years agc. The grave was opened, and a for-mer employer identified the remains as those of the murderer. Roberts was a grocer in New Orleans, and killed a negro there. He escaped and ceme to Berlin, Ont., where he courted a young woman. The latter ascertained that he had a wife in Chicago, to whom she wrote, and it is supposed his wife disclosed his whereabouts to the Chicago police. Detec-tives from Chicago soon afterward arrested him in Berlin, but he escaped on the way to New Orleans and went to Kingston, where he A Tale of Probable Shipwreck Revealed by a Trunk Cast Up by the Sea.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 15.—During the past few weeks a large amount of floating wreckage of all descriptions has been washed ashore at the Delaware breakwater and near Cape Henlopen. Captain Gibbons, of the tug North America, found on the beach a seaman's chest, with letters addressed to George L. White, of the bark Thomas Fletcher, Brunswick, Georgia. There were also photographs of a lady and three children. The latest dates in the letters are February, 1884, and evidently they were written by a man's wife who eigns herself "Delia." There were also letters from his mother as far back as 1856. The life-saving crew report finding some wreckage along the beach. The vessel referred to above is doubtless the bark Thomas Fletcher, of New York, which cleared from Brunswick, Ga., on October 25 for Buenos Ayres, South America, lumber laden, but which, according to the latest reports, has not arrived at her destination.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IS GORDON DEAD?

A QUESTION NOT YET FULLY DE-

CIDED.

Ismael Flotting to be Bestered to the Throne

Bypt-Parliamentary Opposition to the Cabinet-The Irish Question-A French Victory in Tonquin-Foreirn News.

LONDON, February 15 .- General Graham,

with his staff, will leave London on Baturday

next for Caird, going by way of Brindisi. Upon

his arrival at Cairo, he will meet General Stevenson, General Dohmer and other officers

in council, and will subsequently proceed

to Suakim. The expectation of the war offi-

cials is that the forces which are to start from

Suakim will reach Berber, if the march proves

Messrs. Leonard H. Courtney and John

Morely, members of parliament, are making arrangements to hold a conference of all the

liberal members of parliament who are opposed to a continuance of the war in the Soudan.

They have already been assured of the ad-

herence of forty members. The radical mem-

bers are taking an independent line of action

against the government. The movement

may imperil the existence of the government

ISMAEL WANTS TO RESUME THE SCEPTRE. Is mael Pasha, the khedive of Egypt, is now

in London canvassing for supporters of a scheme looking to his restoration to the khe-

dival throne. His partisans assert that the

government of Austria and Italy advocate the

deposition of the present khedive. Tewfik Pasha and the replacement of Ismael. It is reported that the British government is considering the

scheme to create Ismael viceroy of Nubia, and to retain Tewfik as viceroy of upper and lower

THE STORY OF THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

A telegram was received at the war office to-day from General Wolseley, in which that officer sends an account of the fall of Khartoum, as given by a native who was an eye witness to the entrance of the rebels into the town. Khartoum, his informant says, was entered by El Mahdi's forces at daybresk in the morning of January.

nis informant says, was entered by El Mandr's forces at daybreak in the morning of January 26. General Gordon was killed by a volley from the rebel riflemen, while he was on his way from his headquarters to the Austrian consulate. The Austrian consul was killed in his residence, and the Greek consul is held a prisoner by the mahdi.

STATED UNDER RESERVE. The press association states under reserve that late on Trursday night the war office sent a telegram to Miss Gordon, at Southampton to the effect that Khartoum had not fallen, and

The Chinese Routed.

The French troops then crossed the river and occupied Kulua. It is reported from Shanghai that the French and Chinese men of war have had

English Shippers Taking Risks.

verpool, where the vessel owners are ready

Calling for Italian Protection. Rome, February 15.—A dispatch from Assab Bay states that the Somali natives have re-

Bay states that the Egyptian government in Harar, which is the most important territory in the Somali region, and was annexed by Egypt during the reign of Ismeal Pasha. The Italian traders and the colonists in Harar bave made claim upon the Italian government for protection.

The Sentries Doubled.

Words From the Dead Cardinal.

DUBLIN, February 15.—The body of Cardinal McCabe lay in state at the cathedral to-day, and was viewed by 20,000 persons: A pastoral letter, written by the cardinal before his death, was read in the Dublin churches to-day. It contained a vigorous denunciation of the

Mgr. Chigt Dying.

LONDON, February 15.-Monsignor Chigi, lately papal nuncio at Paris, is dying at

LETTERS FROM DELIA.

A Tale of Probable Shipwreck Revealed by

a Trunk Cast Up by the Sea.

to take the risks.

on duty at Eton co

if the tories propose a vote of censure.

successful, by April 25.

THE IRISH PARTY. What the Parnellites Expect to Do in Par-

Lincoln, Neb., February 15.—T. Harrington, M. P., secretary of the league in Ireland, has written the following letter to Patrick Egan, president of the Irish national league of America:

Egan, president of the Irish national league of America:

Mr. Parnell desires me to write, and place before you the difficulty he has in acting upon your suggestion to send over two members of the party during the spring. He had been in hopes that two of the party might be able to undertake the journey, but the immense labor that will be thrown upon our small number in the forthcoming session of parliaments in fighting the redistribution of seats bill, and the remewed ecimes act will render the absence of even one man of our party a serious loss. If we can show sufficient strength in the house during the approaching session, we will be able to amend the redestribution of seats bill in such a manner that it will enable us to take possession of eighty five seats in parliament, while, at the same time, upon the energy and power we display in discussing the bill will depend the fate of the crimes act, which the government intends to renew. Under these chreumstances Mr. Parnell desires me to say that you and our friends in America will have to leave us our full parliamentary strength during the approaching session, and you may rely upon his desire, and that of the party, to sendyou a delegation as soon ast it is at all possible. Our organization is making splendid progress and great work.

POISON AND SUICIDE.

A Young Man Charged with Attempting to Kill a Family, Shoots Himself,

Rill a Family, Shoots Himself.

Belle Plains, Iowa, February 15.—A terrible tragedy has just been enacted here. James Burns was arrested on a charge of attempting to poison certain persons in the family where he was bearding. It was alleged that five attempts had been made. On Saturday one of the family saw him put something, supposed to be strychnine, in the teapot when it was being placed on the table. Subsequently he was arrested and pleaded not guilty and was bound over in \$500 to appear for trial to-morrow. Later citizens discussed the matter and demanded that further security be given for his appearance. He was re-arrested and his bond fixed at \$2,000, which was given. To-day he went to a relative in the country near by, and, after stoutly protesting his innocence, went into the stable and shot himself, dying in two hours. The family making the charges are excellent people.

MASHED TO DEATH

Two Men and a Boy Run Over by a Train

Two Men and a Boy Run Over by a Train and Terribly Mangled.

CLEVELAND, O., February 15.—A distressing accident, by which two men lost their lives and a boy was severely injured, occurred near the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad depot in this city this evening John and Peter Hoover, brothers, and a son of the former, aged 12 years, were going home from work. In attempting to cross the railroad bridge in which there is no foot path, they were overtaken by a train, and stepping to the opposite track to escape, were run down by the switch engine. John Hoover's body was cut to pieces, and the fragments were scattered about the ground Peter Hoover's legs were both cut off, and one of the boy's farms was crushed. Peter Hoover died at the hospital and the boy's arm was amputated. Both men leave large families in destitute circumstances.

Puts Paris Green in the Coffee.

the effect that Khartoum had not fallen, and that General Gordon was safe.

The government has given the construction of the railway from Suskim to Berber to Lucas, Aird & Co. The contractors are to provide all the materials which the government undertakes to transport to Egypt. The work is to begin immediately.

At the request of General Wolseley, Hassan Bey, brother of the khedive, has assumed command of the Egyptian troops in the Soudan with the title of governor general. Hassan Bey wanted his acceptance to be made conditional upon the recruiting of 4,000 Turkish soldiers, but finally agreed to take command of the Egyptians.

Mr. Gladstone has sent letters to his supporters in parliament, impressing upon them Puts Paris Green in the Coffee.

Pottsville, Pa., February 15.—Susan Stille, a domestic employed at a boar touse at Rearing Creek, one mile north of here, and an unsuccessful attempt to poison a young school teacher named Emma Momberger, who resides at Ashland, and who had won the affections of Miss Stille's lover. The rejected and jealous maiden made no effort to harm her rival until te-day, when she covertly put paris green in a cup of coffee which Miss Momberger was about to drink. She was stopped by the host, who had witnessed the act, and probably saved her life. Miss Stiltz has confessed her guilt, but has not been arrested. There is considerable excitement over the affair. porters in parliament, impressing upon them the importance of their presence at the open-ing of parliament. Paris, February 15.—An official telegram rom General Briere De Lisle states that the lag of France now floats over Lang Sou. The flag of France now floats over Lang Sou. The Chinese position at Kulua has also been captured by the French, the Chinese army having been routed after a hot fight.

French occupation of Langsou occurred on the 13th instant, the engagement between the Chinese army and the French forces taking place about eight kilometres beyond the town. The French troops then crossed the considerable excitement over the affair.

A Stepfather's Terrible Brutality. DICKSON, TENN., February 15 .- Bill Beard, living near this place, becoming enraged at his four-year-old stepson, pulled his hair out by the roots, gouged out his eyes, throw then away, gnawed his ears off and then threw the bleeding trunk into the fire, which was burnded to a crisin After agriculty heating his ed to a crisp, After seriously beating his wife and father-in-law the inhuman fiend was finally arrested and lodged in jail.

an engagement off Sheipos, the result of which s unknown.

M. De Beauchamp, conservative, has been elected senator for the department of Vienne by a vote of 365 against 329 for the republican EXTRADITABLE CRIMES.

The Draft of a Treaty Between the United

States and Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., February 15.—It is understood that the proposed extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States, a Berlin, February 15.—The notice issued by the French war officers declaring their right draft of which has been submitted to the Canation which has been submitted to the Canadian government, will embrace the following offenses:

Murder, including assassination.

Parricide, infanticide and poisoning.

Attempt to murder, manislaughter.

Counterfeiting or altering money or uttering the same. and intention to search vessels in the Chinese seas for contraband of war, has put a stop to the sailing from Hamburg and other German ports of vessels loaded with munitions of war for China. All orders are now, transferred to London and Livernool where the vessel owners are ready

the same.
Forgery, counterfeiting or uttering what is forged.
Embezzlement or lareeny, obtaining money or goods by false pretences, crimes by bankrupts sgainst bankruptcy laws, fraud by a ballee, banker, egent, factor, trustee, or director or member or public officer of any company.
Rape, abduction, child stealing, burglary and house-breaking.

Rape, abduction, child stealing, burgiary and house-breaking.

Arson, robbery with violence, threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.

Piracy as defined by the law of nations, the sinking or destruction of vessels at sea, assault on board ship on the high sees and revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

London, February 15.—The sentries at the Sherness powder magazine have been doubled in consequence of the appearance at that place of persons suspected of being dynamiters. Efforts were made to effect their arrest, but they succeeded in making their escape. Extra guards have also been placed on duty at Eton college. FIRE IN FLORIDA. A Square in Jacksonville Barned Out, At a

Jacksonville, Fla., February 15.—A fire-broke out here at 11:30 o'clock this morning, which destroyed five buildings and badly damsged as many more, on the square bound-ed by Hogan and Ruby, and Bristow and Union streets. Among the buildings destroyed were the Percival block and the elegant resi-dence of W. D. Barnett, of the Bank of Jack-sonville. The loss on the buildings and fursonville. The loss on the buildings and fur-niture is roughly estimated at \$50,000.

THE ORIOLE DROOPS

And Baltimore Retires From the Spectacular Business.

Baltimore, February 15.—The order of the Oriole, organized to give public spectacular displays in this city on the style of the New Orleans mardi gras, has collapsed. It gave three exhibitions and attracted fully 400,000 strangers to Baltimore. The last exhibition left it \$17,500 in debt. This debt has been reduced to \$4,000. All the effects of the order will be sold at auction this week. The collapse was due to the lack of public support.

The First Mrs. Storey After an Estate.

CHICAGO, February 15.—The wits of the lawyers employed in the Storey will case are about to be exercised by a fresh complication, which has just sprung up in New York. The first Mrs. Storey, who was divorced from her husband about 1869, and has since resided in Florence, Italy, has just landed in this country, and is coming to Chicago to file a bill for the purpose of setting aside the decree of alimony awarded her a quarter of a century ago, and getting instead her dower out of the estate. The First Mrs. Storey After an Estate.

Resuming Work in all Der Pittenung, Pa., February mills of Carnegie Bros. & Co 400 men, will resume operall departments.

BUFORD'S GROWTH.

THE THRIFT OF A PRETTY LITTLE AIR-LINE TOWN.

A; Wonderful Story of Pluck and Energy—A Cripple Conquers Adversity and Accumulates Riches— Mercantile and Educational Progress of That Thriving Little Town,

BUFORD, Ga., February 15 .- | Special.]-The pretty little village of Buford, on the Air-Line raiload, thirty-seven miles northeast of Atlanta and thirteen hundred and nine (1,309) feet above the level of the sea, would briefly call the attention of the readers of THE CONSTITUTION to the following

few of her many social and industrial attractions: There may be seen almost any day on the streets an apparently hale and hearty man seated in a real but diminutive buggy, drawn by a pair of well-broken and finely caparisoned goats, making his regular business rounds. It might be sup posed that the singularity of his equipage and the physical disability which recommends a mode of locomotion to unique, would attract the attention and fire the sympathy of every one upon him. But not so. Curiosity is abashed and sympathy lost in admiration of the character of Robert K. Allen, the remarkable driver of this quaint turnout, who some ten years ago, recovering from a case of typhoid fever, which for life doomed him to the loss of all power of lecomotion, nothing daunted, set out to earn an independent livelihood. On the insignificant capital of two hundred dollars he commenced the manufacture of saddles and harness. Year after year his business increased, until, the size of the town considered, it has attained great proportions. The factory employs from forty to sixty hands, according to the season of the year, and the amount of business is variously estimated from one hundred to one hundred and fifty onsaud dollars per annum. His goods are readily placed in every state in the south. Only the other day an order for fifty miles of hames strings was filled; another for 4.500 saddles.

But there are other manufacturing enterprisesa saddle-tree factory, the only one south of Cincinnati, owned by Mr. Flor, a German, and enjoying a business only smaller the saddle factory; three large tanneries and three wagon, buggy and carriage factories. However, it is to be regretted, the manufacture of cheaper but less durable vehicles north and west has somewhat crippled this branch of industry. There's room and large inducements for others to locate here. The greatest abundance of the finest woods, pine, oak, poplar and hickory. The success of an ax handle or chair factory would be insured from the day of its inauguration.

While Buford has only nine business houses and only two of these make time advances to farmers, the others doing a strictly cash business, her busi ness aggregates the nice little sum of three hundred thousad ddollars a year. Last year's commer gial fertilizer sales alone amounted to seventy five housand dollars. Best cotton receipts reached five thousand bales.

A fine, two-story brick academy, handsomely confined with the finest patented desks, etc., and ded over by a competent teacher, sustained by a liberal patronage, evidences the interest felt

The appreciation of educational facilities seems shared in an unusual degree by the children of the community, as may be forcibly exampled by the case of a sixteen-year-old boy, who, living at a considerable distance from town, rents a room , cooks his own meals and pays for these and

his tuition with money earned by his own efforts. The gentleman referred to the other day, is your columns, Colonel Jacques and Dr. McGearry, members of an English syndicate representing, it is claimed, fifteen million dollars, have leased. with the privilege of buying. Sawnee mountain. twelve miles distant, and will utilize the waters of the Chestatee in their mining operations, which are to begin at once, the machinery having al-

It is stribed singular that so few of the people Atlantave discovered that Buford's bracing id salubrious climate, her pure and wholesome

and what was the remedy, he answered us as fol-

to a few of the most prominent, such as a want of sowing one-third to one-half of cultivated lands in small grain, to be sown in the early fall; a neglect of a proper rotation of crops; a neglect of breaking lands properly, and proper cultivation, which is sed by turning the lands over to ignorant hands to manage. Too many are farming from necessity, instead of priding in it, to excel others in this vocation. Again, furnishing everything and giving hands and help. The only di between their share and saving one-half made on the farm by farmers doing their own work is the tenants board themselves. One half cannot be saved at clear profits. Another reason and on most ruinous policy is in raising cotton to buy supplies bought at high rates of interest at time prices, costing eight cents to raise the cotton, leaving from one to two cents per pound profit to pay out of debt, which is only a question of time to ruin any farmer who has no other income. Another and last I shall give is farmers out-

living their income. The Need of a Registry Law

IRWINTON, Ga., February 15,--[Special.]-After nine days of laborious work the conclusion has at last been reached in the contested election case for this county. There were found to be one hundred and eleven illegal votes. These were very nearly equally divided between contestants and contestees, the latter having a slight majority. Contestants claimed the election at Gordon to have been illegally held, as polls were opened at eight o'clock by three free holders as managers, Contestees prove that they were sworn in at that hour by a justice of the peace. Contestants claim fraud at the same place, and some fifteen or twen ty men swore that their tickets were counted different from the ballots they cast. Contestees prove liquor used by friends of contestants on election day, If our grand jury dis-charge their duty at the April term of our superior court, our sheriff, solicito. general and clerk will have a feast this year. The excitement has been so great that farmers claim that their hands are thoroughly demoralized.

There is a feeling of anxiety permeating the entir munity.

COLUMBUS, Februry 15.—[Special.]—Died in this ity, this morning, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. Nancy E. Brooks, aged 57 years. She leaves a husband. Mr. rooks, and four children, Mr. Leonard R. and George E. of Birmingham, Alabama; Mr. T. ooks, ef Calhoun; and Brooks, of this city, and Miss Laura E. Brooks. She was a member o the M. E. Church and a consistent Christian wo-

A Child Found Drowned.

SYLVANIA, February 15 .- [Special.]-A little child of Lydia Kent, a colored woman living near here, while endeavoring to follow its mother to the house of a neighbor, got lost and strayed far search was instituted and the child was found or yesterday in a branch, drowned.

d in the Machinery. February 15 .- [Special.] -- Mr ile attending his mill yes

ROBBED IN A SMOKING CAR. A Savannah Preacher the Victim of a Gang of Railroad Thieyes.

From the Favannah, Ga., News. An organized band of thieves has for several

An organized band of thieves has for several weeks been operating along the lines of the various railroads in the south. They are said to number 15 or 20 of the boldest and most cunning crocks in the country, and those who have come in contact with them say they are about as reckless a gang as ever stole a pocket-book. Among those who have been set upon by the

Among those who have been set upon by the scoundrels is Rev. R. Q. Way, of this city, who was robbed of his pocket-book some days ago. Their methods of operating were illustrated by the manner they went to work on Mr. Way. Having an appointment to preach at Blackshear, he started from Savannah on Saturday. When the train upon which he was traveling stopped at Jesup, he went into the smoking car to see if there was anybody in the car he knew. Several men were seated tothe car he knew. Several men were seated together, but they were all strangers. As he started to return to the ladies' car one of them stepped in front of him and stood against the door, completely blocking the passage. Disp. Way, supposing that the man had gone to the door to look out, asked him to let him pass, but the man put his foot against the door and held it. The others immediately gathered around, as though attracted by what was occurring, and commenced crowding as if trying to get out of the car he knew. Several men were seated tocommenced crowding as if trying to get out of the car. As they did so Mr. Way felt a hand in his pocket grasping his pocket-book. He now saw their object and commenced pushing out of the crowd with all the strength he could command. Dur-ing the struggle his pocket-book was knocked out of the hand of the man who had seized it and fell to the floor, where Mr. Way succeeded in securing it. The robbers, with their confederates, were the only occupants of the car at the time, but a number of passengers who were standing on the platform of the ladics' car, seeing that a struggle was going on, called the conductor, but before he reached the car the gang jumped from the train and made their escape.

On the following Monday two of them, were arrested and given an examination at Jesup.

arrested and given an examination at Jesup. Mr. Way positively identified one of them, giving the name of Levi, as the man who held the door, but by means of some legal technicality they were both discharged. Another of the gang, giving the name of Stratton, was afterwards arrested and identified by Mr. Way as the man who had his hand in his pocket, and was committed, in default of bail, for trial.

About two weeks ago the same gang, or a part of it, succeeded in robbing an old gentle-man who was traveling south, at Jesup, of his pocketbook containing \$50. Several of them went to the seat occupied by the old gentleman and said they had left a valise under it, and while pretending to look for the valise crowded against him and succeeded in getting hold of his money. He did not notice his loss until the thieves had escaped from the train. Three days after this robbery several of the same gang were heard of near Jacksonville, where they succeeded in robbing a lady o

THE BAKER COUNTY FIRE EATERS. The Survivors of Captala Colquitt's Gallant

Company. From the Leary, Ga., Courier.

The Fire-Eaters left Baker county on the 27th of April, 1861, to begin service in the Virginia army. Captain Colquit was at their head, but at Atlanta was promoted to a Coloneley and by valiant service, afterwards reached the distinction of brigadier general and his old company became part of his brigade. Wm. F. Plane was the second captain of the company, and being killed at Sharpsburg, Captain Ben J. Russell, now of Baker county, was elected to fell the yearney occasioned by his death d to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death ed to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death. After the ravages of 32 pitched battles, of sickness, imprisonment and trials incident to these four dreadful years, and the flight of twenty years since, with its results, there are left but few survivors of this brave band. Going over the rell we find the survivors are as follows: A. H. Colquitt, Atlanta, Ga., United States senator; B. J. Russell, of Baker county, practicing law: B. F. Hudseth, clerk of the water—both freestone and mineral, her hotel accommedations and cheep board; her unsurpassed railroad facilities, having six trains a day to and from Atlanta on the best managed and equipped railroad in the south, and her proximity to the city, especially recommend her as a summer resort.

WHY FARMERS FAIL.

Traced to Their Ignorance of Their Own Calling.

Athens, Ga., February 15.—[Special.]—Meeting a gentleman of Athens who had been a member of the executive committee of the state agricultural college since the war, and a practical and tyceessful planter, we asked him why had the mass of the fairners of Georgia failed to succeed, and what was the remedy, he answered us as follows:

At Albany they were presented with a gentlemy of the executive committee of the state agricultural college since the war, and a practical and tyceessful planter, we asked him why had the mass of the fairners of Georgia failed to succeed, and what was the remedy, he answered us as follows:

At Albany they were presented, with a gentlemy of the executive committee of the state agricultural college since the war, and a practical and tyceessful planter, we asked him why had the mass of the fairners of Georgia failed to succeed, and what was the remedy, he answered us as follows:

At Albany they were presented, the county; B. J. Russell, of Baker county; B. L. Hearn, traveling man for Cincinnati buggy company, Cairo, Ga.; T. H. Kaskie, farming near Hardup, in Baker county; J. H. Cook, salesman with John Keely, the noted dry goods merchant, Atlants, Ga.; T. W. Hammond, Learry's live liveryman; J. W. Harrell and G. W. Densa, Colquitt, Ga.; Irby Harrison, engaged as an inspector of fertilizers by the state at Savannah, Ga.; J. S. McMurria, Willis Jones, W. C. Odom, Newton, Ga.; D. D. Smith, Hardup, Ga.; Cloquitte, Ga.; E. O. Nelmes, Pelham, Ga.; W. L. Sperlin, Milford, Ga., and W. J. Jeffries, Baker county; B. L. Hearn, traveling man for Cincinnati buggy company, Cairo, Cairo, Ga.; T. W. Hammond, Learry's live liveryman; J. W. Harrell and G

At Albany they were presented with a flag and accorded a grand reception by the citi-zens of that place. The fig which they received was made by Mra. Plane, the wife of Captain Plane, who is still living in Atlanta. The presentation address was delivered by Captain Hobbs. The flag is now the property of Senator Colquitt, and at-fests by its tatters, the storms of leaden hail the company was in. Eight of the company proved recreant, and became deserters. Let the mantle of charity be drawn around them. These old papers touch a theme which is as at all times interesting. Many an old soldier will find in them food for reflection; sweet memo-ries will be revived, and old comrades that have been forgotten will be remembered.

She Had Been Tricked.

From the Early County, Ga., News. A young negro woman was hanging list lessly around one of our most popular stores a few days since, meaning occasionally like she was in distress. The proprietor inquired what ailed her and she replied that some one had tricked her and she "couldn't do nothing." The proprietor expressed his sympathy for her and asked her why she didn't try to cure herself. She continued to moan till her father came in search of her, saying he had sent her to the well for a bucket of water and she had wandered off. The merchant then told her he could cure her, and gave her his much prized rabbit foot and told her to keen her pocket and all would be well. it and went on her way rejoicing.

War Stories Related.

From the Elberton, Ga., Leader. The recent cold snap succeeded in bringing out a number of our war veterans with stories of the late unpleasantness. Colonel Napoleon Cosby says that upon one occasion when his company was forced to march for several days over the unbroken snow his eyes became so weak and inflamed that he blackened his whole face with ened his whole face with soot to counteract the brilliant reflection from snow. He says it was of course a failure but he persisted that it was a great relief and in less than a day the whole company presen-ted an unbroken line of blackened faces and

Brought Out of the Well. From the Monroe, Ga., Advertiser

About the 15th of January Mr. John Willismson, who has recently moved near our town, missed one of his hens. Thinking it had been appropriated by some cuffe, he had about dismissed the matter from his mind, about dismissed the matter from his mind, when on yesterday he heard a noise in the well. Procuring help, he let a boy down in the well. When he was drawmout, to the surprise of all, he brought the long missed hen, which, after her fast of twenty days, walked off singing. There was a cave in the side of the well near the water, into which she managed to get, which saved her from drowning and hid her from view.

The Order of Events

From the Perry; Ga., Journal. The mortgage planting season is nerly over, and guano planting has just commenced. Corn planting will be in order within the next two weeks; cotton and other crops will be planted in due season. There will be a complicated harvest next fall, and the mortgage product will change ownership of the proceeds considerably. THROUGH THE STAT

THE NEWS COLLATED FROM T MAIL AND THE PRESS:

n fold Bureau-An Honest Negro-The Contest trates in Dodge-A Lost Girl-Motion for a New Trial-A Personal Difficulty in Jeffo son County-Toulouse Geese.

Mrs. Evla G. Parks, wife of Colonel J. G. Parks, of Dawson, has an old bureau which once belonge I to the distinguished Georgia authoress, Mrs. Car line Lee Hentz. It was brought to Dawson by Mrs. King, mother of Capers King, who resided here a year or two, and, on leaving, sold the bureau to Mrs. Parks.

The Americus Recorder says that the carrier on the Lamar route lost the mail bag Tuesday night. He was driving at a pretty good rate, the bag be ing in the rear of the little wagon, and the jolting caused it to fall out. It was too dark for him to go back to hunt for it, so he waited till very early Wednesday when he started out in search of it After a long drive, he found it at a negro cabin The old darkey found it and kept it intact until the carrier called for it. The contested election in Eastman grows inter

rsting. Messrs. Lee and Arthur ran for the office of magistrate. Arthur was elected, but by som mixing up in the executive office the commission was made out in favor of Lee, and forwarded to him. On the discovery of the mistake, Governor McDaniel sent the commission and notified Lee the status of affairs. Lee, however, holds on to the office of justice of the peace, and Arthur holds on othe office. Thus both gentlemen have organized rival courts, and soon the rival bailiffs will be in vading each other's domain.

The following notice appears in the Eastman Times, signed by George Fordham, of Wilkinson county:

County:

Lost Girl.—My daughter, Caroline Fordham having left me, I will thank any one who know of her whereabouts to take charge of her, and no tify me at once. I will pay all expenses incurred and will greatly appreciate the favor. The motion for a new trial in the case of the state vs. John Drake, who was convicted of the

murder of his wife, at the last term of Upson su perior court, and sentenced to be hung on the 20th f March, will be heard before Judge Stewart or the 28th of February. R. K. McCord, of Quitman, is running a button

factory. The first lot he made he used upon his There are now only sixteen public schools in opration in Houston county-seven white and nine

colored. Mrs. J. H. Hodges, in Perry, owns a trio of Tot louse geese that are equal in watchfulness to first-class yard dog. They give audible warning whenever any one goes on the premises, and the gander attacks every stranger who enters the back

yard. Miss Fannie Slider, of Montezuma, well known in this community, was married to Mr. W. H. Fellows, a wealthy and influential citizen of Minnesota, several days ago. He is a brother-in law of Senator Cassells, of Minnesota, and a brother of Hon. John R. Fellows, the famous

orator of New York.

Neah Oliphant, for Augusta, writes:

On Saturday, the 7th instant, a difficulty of curred in the neighborhood of my home, in Jeferson county, between Dave Paiwer and myself. Faimer owed me a bill for lumber for over a year. He had made, no showing for a settlement, I called upon him for payment, when he became very much excited and dared me out of my buggy. I said, Dave, do not get excited. Rather than have a difficulty with you I will give you the account, as we are both in the same family. This seemed to excite him still more, and he again dated me out of the buggy. I said, I am no coward. I did not spring from that origin. I got out of the buggy, held up my hands and said, I am willing to give you a fair fight. Paimer refused to accept the challenge after daring me out of the buggy. Not wishing a difficulty I turned, welked back and got into my buggy. Palmer slipped up as I turned my back, and while in the actof taking my seat in my buggy, and telling my boy to drive on, he strack me two powerful blows, one in the temple and eye, and the other on my nose. Being bloodied, stunned and partially binded from the blows, he pulled me out of the buggy jumped on me and beat me very badly. While under Palmer, who is a more active man, being my junforby fiften years, I opened my knife unknow a to him, and as soon as I got on my feet I cut him several times. I could easily have killed him. I cut him in such a way as to disable and puwish him for his outrageous violence to me, but not to wound him mortally, as I did not wish his blood upon my hands.

One of Elberton's merchants reports his goods Neah Oliphant, lof Augusta, writes: One of Elberton's merchants reports his goods

dundered en route from Atlanta to that place. Cheese and cracker boxes and sacks of ground peas are cut into and the contents taken out.

The dust is being rubbed off the old records of

Murray by the constant handling of parties who have interests in the mineral section.

During the six years last pas penditures of Houston county have amounted to \$78,173.87, as follows: Expended in 1879, \$13,817.17; 1880, \$12,011.92; in 1881, \$12,291.17; in 1882, \$13,660.73; in 1883, \$14,723.36; in 1884, \$11,527 For the six years the average is \$13,028.97. These figures may not be absolutely correct, but are as near so as we can make them from the annual treasurers' reports. There is now about \$15 000 in the county treasury, nearly two thousand dollars more than necessary to pay the official expenses f the county for the entire year of 1885.

There are 96 pupils attending school in Perry: 51 the college, 30 at the academy and 15 at Miss Kate Killen's school.

A nevel act of revenge occurred on last Saturday night in Monroe county, Alabama. The victim an old negro woman, had forbidden a man (negro visiting her daughter. It seems, to avenge himself, ught he would burn the old woman a littie. He loaded his gun with fat meat and slipped up to her house about 8 o'clock that night and fired on her. The load took effect on the cali of her leg tearing away all the flesh from it. The limb will have to be amputated, the doctors think. The man was arrested and is in custody of the offi-

Lake Bluff mill, near Jesup, was the scene of a cutting affray. A darkey employed there by the name of Frank Way, and W. H. Broadwater, (white), had a dispute and a few words during the day, but the matter was dropped and nothing more said then, but wheu Mr. Broadwater was returning home in the evening, Way came up and renewing the quarrel cut W. H. Broadwater in the side. His father coming to the rescue was also cut. They came to Jesup where Dr. Drawdy dressed their wonds, which are very painful. Way escaped.

Spring Flace Times: The present outlook of the mines in this section is very flattering. While some of the various newspaper reports have been rather exagerated on the subject, and doubtless having shaken the credulity of many as to the real part of the discovering shaken the credulity of many as to the real control of the discovering shaken the credulity of many as to the real control of the discovering shaken the credulity of many as to the real control of the discovering shaken the credulity of many as to the real control of the discovering shaken the credulity of many as to the real control of the control of the credulity of many as to the real control of the control o excitement that always follows a mineral discovery has subsided, the numerous, favorable tests that have been made by competent miners from different places show conclusively that there is a vast and countless wealth hoarded in these mountains. A great many notables from abroad have visited the mines at this place of late and not one has expressed a sentence showing the least disappointment. But all are convinced from specimens of ore at the mine that is being worked and other out croppings throughout this section that when these mines are opened up on a larger scale they will tak among the first in the land.

Gordon county will vote on prohibition to describe

Gordon county will vote on prohibition to-day,

nesday week. The church at McRae has been found to have been considerably damaged by the late storm. A negro mother on Brad Hill's place, in Elbert, while washing the face of her little child so enraged the little fellow that he died from the effect of holding his breath too long.

and Clarke will vote on the same subject on Wed

The Horizon in Ware From the Waynesboro, Ga., Headlight.

The sun rises on the east side of Satilla river and squats behind a distant log-heap in the west every evening.

Bird Pie in Season. From the Perry, Ga., Journal. The robins have made their appearance in town, and bird pie will be plentiful for a short

An Itch In Time. Only two months before the picnic chiggs will be spe.

UNDER THE DEATH WATCH. The Negro Whitfield to Hang For Arson Next Month. From the Savannah, Ga. News.

The negro Whitfield, alias Ryals, convicted of arson, in attempting to burn the residence of F. A. Exley, on Margaret street, on the 12th of last month, was arraigned in the superior court yesterday for sentence, and was condemned to be hung on March 27. The court room was crowded as soon as it became known that the sentence would be

passed. The gallery was packed and the cor-ridors of the courthouse were filled with cur-ious spectators waiting to catch a glimse of the prisoner as he was brought in. At 11 o'clock Constables Smith and Mendal arrived. Whitfield, closely handcuffed, walked between them, and followed by a curious crowd, walked without faltering into the court room. As he entered the dock the handcuffs were he entered the dock the handcuffs were removed, and upon being bidden he stood erect and firm and without a semblance of fear awaited the decree. He is a mulatto of medium height, with shiny, beardless face, deep set eyes and head indicating, if anything, a lack of balance, though he is by no means wanting in intelligence. After a few moments' delay, in which the

After a few moments delay, in which the officers of the court were quietly arranged, Judge Adams turned to the prisoner and said: "Henry Whitfield, alias Whitfield Ryals, elias Joe Ryals, stand up."

The prisoner arose and the judge con-

tinued: You were indicted for the offense of arson-

"You were indicted for the offense of arsonsetting fire to a dwelling house in a city. You were unable to employ counsel, and the court assigned to your defense two able and experienced members of this bar. The evidence as to your guilt was clear and conclusive. But a minute before the discovery of the fire you were observed near the scene of the crime. The next morning, when arrested your clothing was saturated with kerosene, and kerosene was used in the kindling of this fire. To several persons and on different ocasions, you made free and voluntary confessions, of your guilt. No conclusion was possible other than a verdiet of guilty. It is a terrible crime. It is a terrible penalty—death! Had not a timely discovery frustrated your purpose, who can tell what might have been the consequences! This dwelling destroyed, its immates, perchance who slept in fancied security, sacrified to the cruel flames! Nor might the ravages of the confagration have stopped there. The incendiary who, shielded by the shades of night, applies the torch to a dwelling in a populous city, is an enemy of mankind, whose heart is full of passions as malignant, as cruel, as remorseless as the flames of the furious fire!

"It now remains for the court to pronounce the

furious fire!

"It now remains for the court to pronounce the sentence of the law. If you have aught to say—if you have aught to say—if you have aught to urge why this sentence should not be pronounced—you have the opportunity to make your statement now. It is proper for me to say that, in my opinion, you have not the slightest ground to hope that your doom may be averted. No carthly power will intervene to save you from the penalty of your crime. Look not to any human instrumentality. Seek divine aid. Your time on earth is short. Apply it—apply it diligently for the benefit of your soul. Apply it, apply it diligently in preparation for the end that surely will soon come. With a humble and contrite heart seek pardon and mercy of the great God, who holds in his hands the destinies of men and worlds. Seek forgiveness of Rim, who turned not aside from the thief upon the cross, and who will hearken to the prayers of the penitent, however lowly he may be. And may He in His infinite grace and mercy you are soon to pass and save your eternal soul!" 'It now remains for the court to pro

The judge then assumed the black cap and slowly read the sentence. Whitfield stood in the dock unmoved and unconcerned, and listened indifferently, as though it were of the slightest interest to him. The sentence was that the prisoner be hung on the gallows in the jail yard between 9 and 2 o'clock on Friday, March 37. The execution the judge di-March 37. The execution the judge directed should be private, and witnessed only by the executioner, a guard, the attending man, and such clergymen and friends as he might desire. In concluding the sentence the judge uttered the usual invocation: "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

has the Lord have mercy on your soul."

As soon as the sentence was concluded Whitfield was again handcuffed and led out of the dock by the constables and returned to jail, where he will remain until his execution. He manifested not the slightest trepi-dation, and although apparently realizing his condition, he did not seem to comprehend the form of death which awaits him. At the jail e walked into his cell and lay down upon his the case to the supreme court for review, in

which event a supercedeas staying the execu-tion, will be ordered by the court until the higher court has delivered its opinion. It was reported about last night that Whitfield for sometime had the reputation of being deficient in mental balance, and that he had at various times acted like a man who was an imbecile. A few years ago it is said he made his appearance on the street in broad daylight with scarcely any clothing on his person. These and similar freaks were accounted for apon the hypothesis that the man was at time lected by lunacy. Whether this will be urged

An Editor at the Bar.

From the Dawson, Ga., Journal.

The prisoner (George W. Cheves) appeared in court in a new, neat suit of clothes, with bair and whiskers trimmed and presented a handsome appearance. Save a sad, sorrowful expression about his face, no one could have ever supposed that he was waiting and expecting to be tried upon so grave a charge. At one time when his mother's name was mentioned by a witness, his eyes filled with tears, but otherwise he seemed to be as serene and composed as if he were only a spectator. composed as if he were only a spectator.

The silent Life. Strange mists of thought that, melting through the mind, this into shadows, vague and undefined, fancies that faint before they reach desire, And, quivering with the breath of life, expire.

Sweet cadences of unavoided song that stray From wandering worlds of music far away; Wild, wailing melodies that but suggest With tremulous uncertainty the unexpressed.

Memories of soul songs that we do not hear, Strains from star that never have been near, Echoes of answers affluent of bilss, Vagrants from dreamland floating down to this,

Ch! inner life, that dwells apart on earth, Interrogating heaven for thy birth, Whose silence fills the interlude of sound With a dumb agony of eloquence profound.

Is there no latent fire that can reveal A rapturous response to what we feel? No harmony to voice the still born song Whose mighty impotence makes weakne

Ah! question traversing the realms of space, It listening for an answer, faintly trace its last vibrations sighing in refrain, "Always to question is the joy of pain.



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MAGE YESTERDA'

Complimentary Letters from Senator Operanor Blackburn and Dr. Spear-Slanders Against Evangelical Ch Becently by Infidel Pulpits,

REGOKLYN, N. Y., February [Special.]-Another installme plimentary letters on mage's birthday comes th Brooklyn Magazine. Among the markable are the letters of Senat ex-Governor Blackburn and Dr.

ator Colquitt writes as follows:

Senate Chamber, Washington-Witt Talmage, D. D .- My Dear S witt Talmage, D. D.—My Dear's tender you my sincere congratul event of your birthday anniver that gave to the world a prea Christian faith whose eloquence is whose weekly congregations emple of an entire continent, with sentiment and religious prejud ordinated to Christian the human race—whose ministerial ambition is to make

ministerial ambition is to make and compel them to love one and day deserves a cordial recognition good man in the land, and with I tender you my own. A. H. Ex-Governor Luke P. Blackb tucky, writes to the editor of t Magazine as follows:

"I sympathize most heartifriends and admirers of Dr. Talt desire to make his fifty-third an occasion for congratulation, an occasion for congratulation, a embrace the opportunity of extend my meat cordial greeting. The dativity was one fraught indeed wi bounty of God to this generation nant with an intellectual and and power destined to stupon succeeding ages. An most prominent to-day upon the of Zion stands he whom we delighting for the faith of the fat fanaticism and bigotry within and blasphemous tendencies of the Whenever and wherever skep science falsely so-called have rear religious heads the sword of the Talmage has smitten and driven fusion and shame. I esteem it a an occasion for congratulatio Taimage has smitten and driven fusion and shame. I esteem it a lege to know him and call him Would that I could pay a fitting t genius and Godliness—the embod that is elevating, manly and enho I pray that his life may long be ornament to his profession and a an honor to his race."

Dr. S. T. Sheer says: "Thou

Dr. S. T. Spear says: "Tho habitual attendant upon his chi within the last five years heard h many as a hundred sermons; think I know what he is in the as out of it. My judgment is t in all, he is the most remarkable in all, he is the most remarkable attractive and profitable of the control of the

"Salvation, ob, the joyful sound,
"The opening hymn in the services w
"Salvation, ob, the joyful sound,
"Tis pleasure to our ears;
A soverign balm for every wound A cordial for our fears!".

The such was for our rears:

The subject of the sermon we slanders against evangelical churry uttered by infidel pulpits and The text was from Revelations and I took the little book out of the

and ate it up, and it was in my as honey; and as soon as I had belly was bitter; and he said unt must prophesy again before man Dr Talmage said:

Domitian, the Roman emperor, realm a troublesome clergyman keep preaching, and he exiled hi island used for punishment, as I convicts to Siberia and Englands to Australia. That island, now c to Australia. That island, no to Australia. That island, now is so rocky and barren habitants live by fishing Sunday while the exited clergy I speak sat at the meuth of a hillside, perhaps hummed half drone of the sea, he had a super and time and eternity passed in fore him. Aniong other strang dream the saw an angel with a heasted the angel if he might he asked the angel if he might you know that things are somet ous in a dream, and so the ange tle book to him and told him to that while it would be luscious after he got it down he from indigestion. Obeying the evangelist, in his dream, devour book, and as had been forefold, while being masticated, but after leaf distances and hitterness. Wh ical distress and bitterness. When was, and what the little book to was, is uncertain to commenta take no responsibility of internet. will say that it suggests to me t evangelical churches which so time find sweet to chew up, but gest. The little book of evaluate angel of the church hands of

a luxurious morsel of wittici them afterward a dry dyspeps All intelligent people have

All intelligent people have written or unwritten, that is, a

All intelligent people have a written or unwritten, that is, a a ries which you have adopted—pa that is, beliefs about tariffs, ah about civil service, about govern creeds, that is, opinions about customs and good neighborho creeds, that is, belief about tape namentation; aye, religious cree group of sentiments about deity soul and about the unseen futur being who has no creed ab is an idiot. Recently liefs of evangelical churches ha a fusilade of caricature and tion. Men in pulpits and on p set up certain things as the orth them have leveled at them all t of denunciation. They put up of evangelism to shoot at. I and falsify the evangelical churches in harsh and repulsive way, and fassociation with other truth like a mad anatomist, who, monstrate what a man is, diss body and hangs up a heart in a pair of lungs in another says: "That is a man. They ments of a men, and wence ankle bone in another ankle bone in another says: "That is a man. The ments of a man, and wrent God-appointed places. Evals a healthy, symmetrical, we bounding life, and you cannand dissecting knife of in what it is. It is no more we represent it then the adornetrical, wel

represent it than the scare farmer puts in his cornfield ravens is the farmer himself. Tavens is the farmer himself.

They say, for instance, that
ans believe that God is a say
who made some men just to d
that there are infants in h
There is not an infact
though he had a ret
thousand dollars a day
manage in the course of ten
housest, fair and accurate r
what the Presbyterian church
lieves that God is a loving, just
that man is a free agent. "N
antagonist who has chewed us
of creeds and has the consequence." "If God is a sovereig

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a perfect right to invest them as sho
consent or approval, and such right has
for more than ten years last past. This
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MAGE YESTERDAY. Complimentary Letters from Sanator Colquitt, Ex-Governor Blackburn and Dr. Spear - A Reply to Standers Against Evangelical Churches Recently by Infidel Pulpits, Etc.

BEFORLYN, N. Y., February 15, 1885 .-[Special.]-Another installment of complimentary letters on Dr. Talbirthday comes through the Brooklyn Magazine. Among the more remarkable are the letters of Senator Colquitt, ex-Governor Blackburn and Dr. Spear. Senater Colquitt writes as follows:

Senate Chamber, Washington-Rev. T. De-Senate Chamber, Washington—Rev. T. De-Witt Talmage, D. D.—My Dear Sir: I beg to tender you my sincere congratulations on the event of your birthday anniversary; a day that gave to the world a preacher of the Christian faith whose eloquence is unrivalled, whose weekly congregations embrace the people of an entire continent, with whom every sentiment and religious prejudice are subcrdinated to Christian love for the human race—whose highest ministerial ambition is to make man better, and compel them to love one another; such a day deserves a cordial recognition from every good man in the land, and with all my heart I tender you my own. A. H. Colquitt.

Ex-Governor Luke P. Blackburn, of Kentucky, writes to the editor of the Brooklyn Magazine as follows:

ine as follows: "I sympathize most heartily with the friends and admirers of Dr. Talmage in their desire to make his fifty-third anniversary, desire to make his fifty-third anniversary, an occasion for congratulation, and I gladly embrace the opportunity of extending to him my most cordial greeting. The day of his nativity was one fraught indeed with the rich bounty of God to this generation and prognant with an intellectual and moral force and power destined to stamp itself upon succeeding ages. Among the most prominent to-day upon the watchtower of Zion stands he whom we delight to honor, fighting for the faith of the fathers against fanaticism and bigotry within and the evil and biasphemous tendencies of the age without. Whenever and wherever skeptisism and Whenever and wherever skeptisism and science falsely so-called have reared their sacreligious heads the sword of the Lord and of age has smitten and driven them to conrainage has smitten and driven them to confusion and shame. I esteem it a high privilege to know him and call him my friend. Would that I could pay a fitting tribute to his genius and Godliness—the embodiment of all that is elevating, manly and ennobling in life. I pray that his life may long be spared as an ornament to his profession and a blessing and an honor to his race."

Dr. S. T. Speer sever. (CT)

an hohor to his race."

Dr. S. T. Spear says: "Though not an habitual attendant upon his church, I have within the last five years heard him preach as many as a hundred sermons; and hence I think I know what he is in the pulpic as well as out of it. My judgment is that, taken all in all, he is the most remarkable, impressive. attractive and profitable preacher of the gospel to whom I ever listened He is indeed a marvellous man when standing before a popular appropries. I ever listened. He is indeed a marvellous man when standing before a popular congregation, and his history in this city proves this fact beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt. He is, by the constitution of his mind, a genius of the highest order, being a poet and a dramatist at the same time, and his great powers in both respects he utilizes for the glory of God and the good of mankind alike in the pulpit and elsewhere.

At the Brooklyn tabernacle to-day Dr. Talmage publicly announced to-day Dr. Tal-sent him in an anonymous letter for charitable objects, and said that half had been given to the reformatory for convicts. the reformatory for convicts, Houston street, New York, and the other half through the eacons to buy winter coal for a poor won The opening hymn in the services was:

Salvation, oh, the joyful sound, Tis pleasure to our ears; sovereign balm for every wound, A cordial for our fears!"

A cordial for our fears!".

The subject of the sermon was a reply to elanders against evangelical churches, recently uttered by infidel pulpits and platforms. The text was from Revelations x, Is and II! "I took the little book out of the angel's hand and ate it up, and it was in my month sweet as honey; and as soon as I had caten it my helly was bitter; and he said unto me, "Thou must prophesy again before many peoples." Dr Talmage said: nitian, the Roman emperor, had in his

Dr Talmage said:

Domitian, the Roman emperor, had in his realm a troublesome clergyman who would keep preaching, and he exiled him to a rocky island used for punishment, as Russia sends conviets to Siberia and England sends prisoners to Australia. That island, now called Patmo, is so rocky and barren that the inhabitonts live by fishing. but one Sunday while the exiled clergyman of whom I speak sat at the mouth of a cavera in the hillside, perhaps humned half asleep by the drone of the sea, he had a supernatural dream and time and eternity passed in panorama before him. Among other strange spectacles, he dream the saw an angel with a little book, and he asked the angel if he might have it. Well, you know that things are sometimes facongruous in a dream, and so the angel gave the little book to him and told him to eat it up, and that while it would be luscious to his taste, after he got it down he would suffer from indigestion. Obeying the angel, the evangelist, in his dream, devoured the little book, and as had been foretold, it was sweet while being masticated, but after ward a physical distress and bitterness. Who the angel was, and what the little book that he gave was, is uncertain to commentatore, and so I take no responsibility of interpretation, but will say that it suggests to me the creed of the evangelical churches which seephes in our time find sweet to chew up, but never can di-

free agents." But we acknowledge that possibility everywhere eise. I, DeWitt Talmage, am afree citizen of Brooklyn. That is, I go where I please and when I please. Yes, but I have four severeigns over me. The highest court of my denomination is my ecclesiastical sovereign. The mayor of the city is my municipal sovereign. The governor of New York is my state sovereign. The president of the United States is my national sovereign. Yet with these tour sovereigns in every faculty of body, mind and soul I am a free man. If I would to-morrow walk in the corridor of Mercantile library and improve my mind

or go through the conservatory of my friend at Jamaica who has blooming under the arches at Jamaica who has blooming under the arches of glass, flowers from all zones and aquariums asquirm with trout and goldfish, and I wish to pluck ripe oranges and bananas from the branches, I may do so. And if I want to go up to the furnaces of one of the oil-factories in Hoboken and jump into the flames or leap off the platform of a Philadelphia express train or from the deek of a Fulton ferry boat, I can do If I leap into the Hoboken furnaces, who blame? My friend out at Jamaica who is to blame? My friend out at Jamaica who offers me his conservatory? That is all there is in Fresbyterianism about God's sovereignty and man's free agency. God rules and reigns and has conservatories and blast furnaces. If you want to walk in the gardens you may, and if you want to leap into the red-hot caldron you may. If you choose the caldron rather than the conservatory who to blame? Of course the one who made the conservatory and sent you a written invitation to come and sent you a written invitation to come and spend your life among the cactus and tree. We simply mean that the empire of the future We simply mean that the empire of the future will have a palace and a penitentiary. All our cities have their penitentiaries. Suppose some one had a charmed key by which he could go through the United States and open Raymond street jail and New York Tombs and Moyamensing prison of Philadelphia, and all the dungeons and penitentiaries, what would become of this country in three weeks? Now the empire of the future has its penitenwould become of this country in three weeks? Now the enpire of the future has its penitentiary. Suppose all the culprits of the penitentiary should be let out and enter the New-Jerusalem? The first morning the gate of linch pins would be found off its hinges. The linch pins would be out the chariot wheels. The house of many mansions would be burglarized. Angels of God would be insuited on the street. Assault and battery and libertinism and assassination in the capital of the skies. Heaven will be a failure if there be not samewhere a great lock-up. If all get to heaven without reference to what their character was when they left the earth, I wonder in the heavenly temple Charles Guiteau and John Wilkse Booth occupied the same pew I saw a photograph in Arkansas of a capsized rail train. Some villing heaf side in the readen train. Some villing heaf side is the same pew sized rail train. Some villing heaf side in the readen train.

and John Wilkse Booth occupied the same pew I saw a photograph in Arkansas of a capsized rail train. Some villian had taken up the track near a railroad bridge and the train had gone down thirty feet and killed about twenty people, mostly women and children. When the desperadoes who pulled up that track get to heaven I wonder if their thrones will be anywhere near the people they slaw. If a abywhere near the people they slew. If a murderer break into a house and massacre a hole family, and the police hearing the disrbance, rush upon the scene and put a bullet rough the skull of the ruffian will they all, the slain and their slaver, arrive in glory about the same time? You all see that it is only non sense that there should be two desti And as to infants in hell a span long, s a falsehood that comes down from the that is a falsehood that comes down from the past and there is no sign that its longevity will-ever fail. If you will bring me a Presbyterian in sound mind and of good morals who believes that there has ever been a baby or believes that there has ever been a baby or believes that there has ever been a baby or ever will be a baby in the lost world, I will make over to that man a deed of all the prop-make over to that man a deed of all the proposed toerty I have and he can take possession to-

antegonists of evagelical religion say that the Episcopal church substitutes forms and ceremonies for heart religion, and it is all a matter of liturgy and genuflections. False gain. All genuine Episcopalians will ou that the forms and ceremonies of you that the forms and ceremonics of the church are nothing unless the heart be in them. I never have been more overwhelmed with religious feeling than when I heard at Sharon Springs our neighbor, Dr. Schenck, with voice like a band of niusic, read that passivity with voice like a band of niusic, read that passivity of the school that the passivity of the school that the school t sage from the prayer-book than which nothing sublimer has ever been written: "By the my tery of thy holy incarnation; by thy holy na-livity and circumcision; by thy baptism, fasting and temptation; by thine a bloody sweat; by thy cross and p thy precious death and burial; by th rection and ascension and by the coming of the Holy Ghost. In all time of our tributa-ion; in all time of our prosperity; in all the our of death and in the day of judgment.

Good Lord deliver us."

The antagonists of the Baptist church say that they believe only those will get to heaven who are baptized by immersion. False again. They believe that all who accept Christ whether they be baptized by one drop on the forehead or by plunge out of sight in Ohio or Susquehanna, will reach heaven, although the latter mode is the only gate into their particular society in this world. I have already made arrangements of conventions of the superior of the rengements of companion with the close com-munion Baptists on the other side the Jordan and I shall be glad if the chalice passes to me directly from the lip and hand of my glorified friend, John Dowling, the king of Baptist min-isters in a former generation.

rum sent him the day before he resigned that business, and loyes the religion he once hated. I baptized him last Sunday morning. Large salary has been offered him if he would go back to his old business. No, he will never go back. Writing home the news of his conversion to his Christian mother, she writes back a congratulatory letter and says: "It through giving up your business you get out of means, come home. You will always find me ready to receive you." He told one of his dissolute companions the story of his conversion. "Oh," said his dissolute companion, "if you have become a Christian you ought to go and speak to a dying girl in yonder house about her soul. She is dying of quick consumption." He was led to her bedside. She was dying in a room where all around were dissolute. He told her that Christ would save her. "What makes you think that?" said the dying girl. The new convert took out his New Testament and said: "It is in this book." "Show it to me," said the dying girl. The new convert said: "I have neglected this book myself all my life new convert took out his New Testament and said: "It is in this book." "Show it to me," said the dying girl. The new convert said: "I have neglected this book myself all my life until a few days ago, and I cannot find the place, but I know it is somewhere between the lids of this book." Then he began to leaf over the book, and strange and beautiful to say, his eve fell upon the words of Christ: "Neither do eye fell upon the words of Christ: "Neither do eye fell upon the words of Christ: "Neither do I condemn thee. Go and sin no more." She said: "It is not possible that that is there. Let me see it for myself." The New Testament was handed her, and she said: "Yes, yes; I see it for myself, and I accept the promise: 'Neither do I cendemn thee, go and sin no more.'" In a few hours her spirit fled. promise: 'Neither do I cendemn thee, go and sin no more.'" In a few hours her spirit fled, and her funeral sermon was preached by the new convert, who only a few days before had been a blasphemer and a drunkard, hating God and all that is good. That was regeneration. If you can find any dry husks of technicality in that, show them to me. Regeneration! By the pardoning grace or God all made over again. er, and one that should be taken off by all means

He went out among ship owners and ship cap-tains and told them what change had been When on the sea and off Cape Hat wrought. When on the sea and off Cape Hatteras in a long-continued fog, and he and all the crew were at their wits' end, he went to his room and prayed for the salvation of his ship and all on board, and came out, saying: "All right, boys; at such an hour the fog will lift. God tells me so in prayer." A man on deck laughed to scorn such an idea. At the time he said the fog would lift, a dark of light. deck augned to scorn such an idea. At the time he said the fog would lift, a flash of lightning struck through the fog—a flash that sent the scoffer stunned to the deck. The Cape Hattens lighthouse suddenly appeared, and the ship was put on her suddenly appeared. the ship was put on her course into safety. the ship was put on her course into safety. On the land the captain spends much of his time among the sick, and he kneels by those who have by their illness been in their beds for months, and they rise up restored. And he kneels by the side of those long decrepid, and they walk without crutches; and in answer to his prayers, blind eyes that for ten years have not been able to read, read the Scriptures. Physical agonics, the sight of which was appalling, have left their sufferers to speedy convalescence. No second hand evispeedy convalescence. No second hand evidence about this. I have seen the restored patients, and heard the testimohy from their own lips. The scoffing sea-captain who came here with heart full of hatred and contempt here with heigh full of hatred and contempt for the gospel, now devoting all his time to evangelical labors. That is regeneration! No far-off story about men in some other land. They are both of them here this morning, sub-

patriot suffers for his country, when a frives up everything for a friend. Why sh h retired and reticent habits that from her position, and in reply to the letter dismissing her she wrote that if she failed to give satisfaction it was probably her own fault. After being unable to get any other employment she ended her hife by suicide. Upon investigation it was found out that out of her small earnings she had supported a father 80 years of age, and was supporting a brother in college. For that reason she wore the shabby dress and had gone without blanksts on her bed, and without any fire in her room all winter. When this was found out, the people who had scorned her gathered at one of the largest funerals over held in that place, and gazed with interest upon the face of the martyr, but it was too late. Vicarious sacrifae!

Anybody who has a heart is thrilled with such a story as that, but they tell us it is a dry and absurd doctrine when Christ puts forth his poverty to purchase our eternal riches, and his self-abnegation to secure our enthronement, and he kneels on the sharp edge of humiliation to let us climb over his lacerated shoulder into life and heaven. Men admire emperor Trajan because when mounted for a battle he got off his horse to do justice to a poor woman by the wayside, but cannot see any beauty in the fact that the conqueror of earth and heaven dismounted from the white horse of heavenly triumph to appease our spiritual beggary. They are thrilled at the valor of the Horatii and the Curiatii who who went out, three champions for the Romans and three champions for the Bomans and three champions for the Bomans and three champions for the Romans and three champions for the Bomans and three champions for the bravery of a brute in behalf of his master than for Him, the divinely-human into the raging seas of death to save all those who would l

A ship captain two or three years ago came A ship captain two or three years ago came and sat in yonder gallery. He did not believe in churches, and he had special dislike for Talmage. The gospel arrow struck that hearer in the heart. He arose for prayer. Over six feet in height, when he arose there was no doubt about the fact that he had risen. He went out among ship own.

Then the doctrine of vicarious suffering Then the doctrine or vicarious supering is said to be a dry and absurd and useless technicality-Christ's suffering for others. Why, my hearers, you don't scoil at it when you see it in other directions. You can see its beauty when a mother suffers for her children, when you not appreciate Christ's suffering for us as as well as the instances of vicarious suffering as well as the instances of vicarious suffering all about us? Oh, how many spend their time carrying other people's burdens and dying other people's deaths! In one of the literary institutes of this country a young lady was employed as teacher. She was a stranger, and of such retired and reticent habits that she

should write the state of carean in the common state of the state of t

NTERNAL REVENUE. A Tax on the Necessities of Life,

The press of this country could not do the people a greater service than to advocate in the strongest terms the repeal of the internal revenue system, "remarked Mr. J. W. Rankin to a CONSTITU tem, "remarked Mr. J. W. Bankin to a CONSTITUTION man a few days ago. "It is a war tax for which there is no necessity now, because the government does not need the money." "Again," he continued." "It cripples the industries of the country, from the fact that nothing containing spirits can be manufactured in this country for spirits can be manufactured in this country for export unless a bonded warehouse is used, and it takes a fortune to do that, but the most iniquitous part of the whole system is that it is

A Grinding Tax on the Poor,

"How is that? How does it affect the poor cople?" asked the reporter. "It is the high tax on medicines. Alcohol eners largely into the preparation of nearly all of the liquid medicines in the drug store. Now, the tax on alcohol is \$1.70 per gallon—the value of the alcohol is about 50 cents per gallon, making a to-tal of \$2.20 to \$2.25. You see, therefore, that every tat of sale to sale. You see, therefore, that every vial of paragoric, laudanum, spirits of camphor, bateman's drops, etc., the purchaser pays nearly four times the price he would without this reversity of the record of the sale of th nue tax. Thus it becomes oppressive to the poor. Even many sick people suffer for want of medicine occause of its price. It is a tax on the necessities of life, which is calculated to make the poor poor-

y the imcoming democratic administration." "I presume you use a large quantity of spirits in your S. S. S. laboratory?" "Yes, we consume on an average of three barrels a day or about seventy-five barrels per month. The tax is about \$50 per barrel or about \$5,000 per month. If this enormous burden was only re-moved, we could reduce the price of our medicine, and in this way would be enabled more readily to

help the poor." "How is your business progressing?" "Better than it ever was," replied Mr. Rankin. Our January business was nearly double that of January one year ago. This month's trade is excellent, also. Our business now is the largest of he kind in this country of any one article. Some nanufacturers put up manyarticles, and their aggregated receipts are probably more than ours. We sell many times over more goods than all othr propriatary goods made in the south, and our onations of Swift's Specific to charitable institutions exceed in value all the other blood medies manufactured south of the Ohio river. "Of course you have imitations and counterfeits

deal with?" "Oh, cerrainly. As to counterfeits we hunt them lown and shut them up at about the rate of one a nonth. Of course there are quite a number of imitations, but they are mostly the old mercury nd potash mixtures, gotten up under new name deceive. Few of these are known a hundred to deceive. Few of these are known a hundred miles from home, and they only deceive a pur-chaser once, for they produce sick stomach, im-pair digestion and bring on dyspepsia, to say nothing of mercurial rheumatism and various other diseases, the legitimate result of these strong nineral mixtures. These imitations are evidences of the merit of Swift's Specific, for it is only the good articles of every class which are a prey to pirates and thieves. Purchasers should be careful to buy the genuine, as some of the imitations of

Bear the Lie on Their Faces.

"We now have depots for our goods at St. Louis" Chicego, New York and San Francisco, kee car load at each place. Colonel Fears will go

to England, Ireland and Scotland soon-we are already arranging to begin advertising over there."
"We get hundreds of certificates from the best people of the country."

A Colored Man's Testimony.

I was confined to my bed with rheumatism for a ong time. I could not move nor suffer anyone lse to move a limb, so great was the pain. I had everal eminent physicians to treat me, but I found no permanent relief from their efforts. 1 as advised at last to use Swift's Specific, which I did. After taking the third bottle I was able to get up by myself. I continued to improve. gained seven pounds in five weeks, and my ge eral health is better than it has been for years. If it had not been for Swift's Specific verily believe rheumatism would have left me eripple for life, as my joints were already stiff. I feel very gratefu, for what this medicine has done I put it first and foremost of all the Blood Purifiers before the public.

REV. JAMES E. HILSON.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., February 10, 1885. Mr. D. W. Curry, a prominent druggist of Cartersville, tays: "Rev. James Hilson is a colored preacher and stands fair in the community as far as I know. He has considerable influence with his race. He has used S. S. S., for I have sold him sev

Relief From Malarial Poison. For six months past I have been affected with a very serious case of typhoid malaria which I centractedion my orange grove in northwestern Fiorida. I tried several remedies but everything failed me. Two weeks ago I purchased a bottle of Swift's Specific which has proved a sure cure for this dreadful malady. I had almost given up dope of ever being well again, for I had tried so many remedies, all of which had failed to do any ood. Would to God that all the afflicted people good. Would to cod that an the anather people residing in the malarious counties of Georgia, Florida and Alabama would read this and try the S. S. instead of dosing themselves with quinine and mineral remedies. I feel it my duty to sufering humanity to write this certificate, for it nsy be the means of many of my old friends tryngthis great remedy as I have done. So strong s my iaith in it that in every case where the direc ions are followed I will guarantee a sure cure or orfeit one hundred dollars.

CHARLES D. BARKER, Publisher, Editorial Room, Temperance Advocate, Atlanta,

"It is a Wonderful Remedy."

For many years my blood was in a bad condi-iton, manifesting its character by a serofulous breaking out on both my ankles, which caused me onsiderable suffering as well as great annoyance. eing the name of Rev. Jesse H. Campbell, of umbus, Ga., attached to a certificate co a cure by Swift's Specific, I wrote to him about this remedy. His reply was that "it is a wonderful remedy." I tried it, and found the action very much as described in the directions. I used about much as described in the directions. I used about one dozen bottles, observing a steady and almost daily inprovement from the start. I was entirely cured of this disagreeable and distressing disease. That has been nearly a year ago, and I find no signs of the disease returning, and am ready to testify with Rev. Mr. Campbell that Swift's Specific ties a wonderful ranged. R. M. B. Charleston, S. C., February 5, 1885. 'is a wonderful remedy."-

Horrors of Mineral Poisoning. Thousands of persons are poisoned in America by the continued use of Mercury, Iodide of Potassfum and other minerals, for various diseases The Mercury works its way into the tissues, producing rheumatism and decay of the bones. The Iodide of Potassium eats away the coating of the stomach, and dries up the gastric juices which digest the food, and the patient lingers along in agony or is glad to die to get away from misery. Swift's Specific is a complete antidote to all this poison. It eliminates Mercury from the system, removes the evil effects of Iodide of Potsassium and brings back health and happiness. Send your address for a copy of Treatise on Blood and Skin

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,

DA CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. TO Tickets Only 85. Shares in Proportion.

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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the at rangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annua Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawing them selves, and that the same are conducted with honesty all that the same are conducted with honesty and the selves and good faith toward all partices and we authorise the Company to use this certificate with facsimiles of our signstures attached heir advertisements."

incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the Legisla-ture for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of one million dollars—to which a reserve lars has since beed added.

By an overwhelming receiving

lars has since beed added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present state Constitution. State of the present state of the property of the

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Esch. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion,

CAPITAL PRIZE PRIZES OF \$6000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
Approximation Prizes of \$700
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A) plication for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. FOSTAL NOTES, Express Money of the Company in Company in the company in th Orders or New York Exchange, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by or express(all sums of five dollar and upwards by axpress at our expense) to [M. A. DAUPHIN.

OF M. A. DAUPHIN.

or M. A. DADPHIN, New Orients, 10.0.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered letters to NATIONAL BANK, New Orients, La. 2

Louisiana State Lottery For Tickets or further information of the above Dave C Johnston, Covington, Ky.

DR. RICE,

322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky Chrest all forms of PRIVATE CHRONIC and SEXUAL DIS-

marriage improper or unhappy, are theroughly and perma-nently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and ex-tirely eradicated from the system; Genorrhea, STREET, Stricture, Orichitis, Hernla, or Supture, Piles and other private disease. Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR Of 200 pages, and to any address, securely scaled, for third (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above time hours from c a. M. to. P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

INAUGURATION CLEVELAND AND

HENDRICKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

March 4th, 1885. THE "OLD RELIABLE" KENNESAW ROUTE. The Western & Atlantic Raf road) Commencing Friday. February 20th, will sell Round Trip tickets

Atlanta to Washington and Return at \$28.50 For the Round Trip. Tickets Good to March 10th

1885. Elegant Pullman Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Washington

Without Change, Apply to MESSRS. ADAIR & PETERS, Ticket Agents, Union Passenger Depot,

JOS. M. BROWN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. R. A. ANDERSON, . .

General Superintendent. ALTON ANGIER, Ass't. Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 15, 1885.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the uame and style of Langston &
Crane, is this day dissolved by the death of Benjamin E. Crane.

The surviving partners will wind up and settle
the partnership business, as directed by the law
and the partnership articles.

THOS. L. LANGSTON,
Surviving Partnership

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 17, 1885.

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, EXPIRING December 31, 1886, has this day been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission, Wholesale Grocery, and Cotton Factorage business, under the firm name of Langston & Woodson.

George W. Williams is the special partner, and has contributed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital to the common stock.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Special.

THOS. L. LANGSTON,

STEWART F. WOODSON,

General Partners

HELP WANTED-FO WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at tixely own homes, \$3 to \$4 a day easily made; work ast tixely own on canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp, Crown Manufacturing Company. 24 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 301

SITUATIONS WANTED .. Males. WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WITH SEVEN YEARS experience as salesman, a position in

WANTED-Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column.

BOARDERS WANTED—A PRIVATE FAMILY in a nice location desire a couple of people to board with them. Terms to suit the times. Address "Mary," Constitution office.

Money to Loan.

ZACK TAYLOR IS HERE AT 24 W. ALABAMA street, and keeps as of old a first class stable. Carriages, buggies and horses for hire and for sale, and plenty of room for boarding horses. 3m

HAVE FOR SALE ONE OF THE FINEST GRO-cery stores in Atlanta, doing a business of four thousand dollars per month, will sell at cost, the reason for selling sickness of my family. This is the best chance ever offered in Atlanta. No one but those meaning business need apply. Ad-dress I. V. E., Constitution office.

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc. OR RENT—MY KESIDENCE AT 57 MARIETTA street, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to W. F. Westmoreland at office.

NOR RENT—\$30.00—A NINE ROUM TWO SPURY LOUISE. Good neighborhood. Inquire at T. C. F. H. I. G. P. H. Snook.

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms. TURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH ATTEMD. ance; also, two rooms suitable for housekeeping. Terms reasonable, 188 S. Forsyth street.

FOR SALE-IN WEST END, ONE 8-ROOM house on one half-acre lot, well improved, for \$1,000 less than cost; one lot on Forest avenue, four lots on Fort street, near Forest avenue, one lot on Currier street, two beautiful lots in West End. All this property can be bought very cheap, as the party wants to leave town. Apply to H. C. Erreinser, 67 Alabama street.

38 WANTED-Rooms and Houses.

WANTED TO RENT-6 OR 7 ROOM HOUSE within half mile of carshed. Address D. E.

DIRDS, BIRDS, BIRLS—ANOTHER LARGE canaries, males and females, Norwich English canaries, choice songsters, Linnets, Java sparrows, glish black birds, etc. Address Louisville cigar store, 50 Marietta street.

OST-SATURDAY AFTERNOON ONE SOL-taire diamond ear ring. A liberal reward will be paid for its return. J. M. High. LOST ON EITHER PEACHTREE, MARIETTA pame engraved on it; reward if left at 33 Luckie

We hereby give notice that we will issue policies of Insur-ance from this date without the Those who have dropped their Insurance on account of red slips are requested to call and renew. JOEL HURT.

Corper St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, La-

JAS LEONARD. GEO. M. TILTON; Manager of Restaurant. thur sat mon

PURE TEXAS

STORE JUST ARRIVED 3000 BUSHELS

A LSO WHITE AND MINED CORN. PARTIES will do well to order now as the advance in freights will advance the price of corn 5 cents per bushel after the 1sth in. t. Wire or write

GEORGIA, FU'LTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, Fel-ruary 4, 1885. Ida Gray has applied for exemption of personality and setting apart and vy mation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m. on; the 25th day of February, 1885, at my office.

W. L. Calboun, Ordinary,

RULING and all kinds of JOB PRINTING done neatly and promptly at the CONSTITUTION

WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WITH SEVEN
years experience as salesman, a position in
some business where he would have a chance to
work himself up, can give best of reference. Address D. E. F., care Constitution office. It im

WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WITH BEST
of reference a position in some wholesale or
retail house. Address A. B. W., care Constitution.

WANTED—250,000 BRICK, ONE-THIRD LIGHT and two-thirds hard, delivered on ears in Marietta. Bids will be received up to Thursday afternoon. Apply to Geo. R. Eager, Marietta, Ga. dt f

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KREPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our ten cent column. PARTIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN find accommodations at 25 N. Forsyth street. House new and elegantry furnished throughout by Mrs. Little, formerly the Johnson House.

WANTED-BOARDERS AT 33 HOUSTON ST.,

E Atlanta real estate. Address P. O. Box 167.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

FOR RENT-Miscellaneous. NOTICE—THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT realroad company offers for rent its vacant freight depot in Atlanta, with the use of adjacent track, Apply to the undersigned at the odice of said company. L. P. Grant, president, Atlanta, October 25th, 1884.

FOR SALE-Real Estate. amounts of \$5.00 and over, by Express at my TOR SALE-CORNER LOT, 70x200 FEET, ON street car line, in West End. cheap, if taken by 1st March. After that it will not be for sale, Robert L. Rodgers, room 30, over Jame's Bank.

> WANTED—FURNISHED REUSE FOR THE women in the house, nicely furnished, on Peachtree site, or other equally desirable location, by a Northern family of three persons (no children). Room 115 Kimball House.
>
> WANTED—TO RENT A COMFORTARS SIX room cottage with servants house and garvy room cottage with servants house and gar-den. Prompt paying party. Address J. R., gen-eral postoffe, city.

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous. FOR SALE-TWO SECOND-HAND FULL CARON billiard tables, Inquire at Markham house.

LOST.

NOTICE TO INSURERS.

extra charge of 15 per cent.

HOTEL WINDSOR -AND-

Hotel Windsor Restaurant. Opposite U. S. Government Building, Exposition

THIS NEW ELEGANT HOTEL AND RESTAU-rant has the modern improdements, contains 500 sleeping rooms, has a capacity for sleeping and feeding 1.500 people per day. Is well licated, both as for health and convience for people visiting tangerent World's Exposition now being held here. Two lines of cars pass the hotel for down-town every minute. Rate both for hotel and restaurant reasonable.

RUST PROOF OATS. WE CAN SHIP PROMPTLY, WE HAVE IN

MICKLEBERRY & LEWIS, 41 and 43 Alabama St.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly. ATLANTA, GEORGIA. THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day in the week, and is delivered by carriers in

the city, or mailed, postage free, at \$1 per month, 92.50 for three months, or \$10 a year. THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains

eading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the rinciple southern cities. ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in

the paper, and will be furnished on application. CORRESPONDENCE containing important news policited from all parts of the country. ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make

all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia

HERE ARE SOME FIGURES

That we commend to advertisers and the public generally. They are supported by affidavit will be proved in detail to all who will do us the favor to investigate. They refer to THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION,

the growth of which we believe is unparalleled in American journalism THE GROWTH OF ONE YEAR :

On January 1st, 1884, we printed... 9,600 copie On January 1st, 1885, " 23,300 " On January 1st, 1885, " GAIN FOR THE YEAR OF 1884 13,700

THE GROWTH OF ONE MONTH : nuary 1st, 1885, we printed... 23,300 cop. ebruary 2d, 1885, " " ... 29,000 " ebruary 2d, 1885, " GAIN FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1885 5,700

THE GROWTH OF ONE WEEK:

30,000.

The weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION printan increase of 1,000 during the week. Our books press rooms are open to the public, and all who desire may see our Hoe perfecting press at work on the weekly edition next Monday between the hours of Ha. m. and 3 p. m.

This means that we will reach 50,000 circulation for The Weekly Constitution during the pres ent year. We assert that we have the largest bons fide circulation of any paper or periodical in the south, and that THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION reaches more farmers and villagers in the south than is reached by any other paper or periodical.

It is easy to CLAIM indefinite circulation. We offer the proof for all that we claim. Our press register, our mailing lists, our cash-books, our age account, our paper bills; the most detailed and positive proof is open to inspection which we heartily invite at the hands of any one

Our advertising rates for THE WEEKLY CONSTIrution is 20 cents a line, with reasonable dis counts for large contracts.

This is the cheapest advertising offered. It is A HALF A CENT PER THOUSAND, for actual circulation. At the admitted rate of five readers to each paper subscribed for.

THERE ARE 150,000 READERS for THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION next week. This immense constituency can be reached with a ten line announcement for \$2. This stattement car-

ATLANTA, FEBRUARY 16, 1885.

ries its own suggestion.

CATIONS for the South Atlantic states . m .: Light rain and snow, followed clearing, colder weather, winds shifting the west and northwest; rising, preceded in the northeast portions by falling barome-

Two men died yesterday, who were equal ly famous in their different callings. Dr. Damrosch, the musical director, and Francis Drexel, the Philadelphia banker.

Mr. CLEVELAND, having closed the doors paring his inaugural message. A strong effort will be made to gain his consent to placing McDonald in the cabinet.

In another column is told the story of a singular woman-a Georgia heroine-who is the only female switchman in the world. I is but another illustration of the old-proverb that "where there's a will there's a way."

THERE is a dentist in Washington who claims to have pulled out 100,000 teeth, the products coming from the mouths of statesmen of high degree. After the fourth of March he can work on the snags of the republican party.

JUDGE BRADLEY denies that he is about to resign from the United States bench. Such leeches stick as long as there is grip hold, and there is no getting rid of them. Bradley will never have a chance to decide another presidential election, and the world will go on in unconsciousness of his existence.

IT PLEASES THE BOYS. From Master Joseph W. Powell, of Norcross, THE CONSTITUTION receives the follow-

ing neatly-turned compliment: I am a schoolboy. I have been in school nearly two years. I have a sorry lesson every Wednesday

Do you know why my lessons are sorrier on Vednesday morning than any other morning? I will tell you:

It is because I get THE CONSTITUTION every Tues v. and read it Tuesday night, and therefore y lesson. THE CONSTITUTION is the best

paper I ever read. Among the hundreds of compliments that THE CONSTITUTION is constantly receiving from its readers and its exchanges, there are none that we appreciate more than the foregoing. It is not only testimony that our efforts to make the weekly edition of THE Constitution a welcome visitor to the fireside of every family have been crowned with measurable success, but that its contents every week appeal to the tastes of a healthy-

There is no surer test of success in writing or in editing than to command the interest and the attention of the young people. What they lack in judgment and experience, they make up by the possession of that faculty of instinctive criticism. They will read what is wildly sensational because the spirit of the narrative is in sympathy with their imilses, but healthy-minded young people will never seek what is sensational if they are permitted to read that which appeals to

their sense of truth and consistency. It gratifies us to know that THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION-which we strive to keep free from sensational matters-meets the approval of sensible boys. Our young correspondent may go to school on Wednesday ings with but a vague idea of his lessons, at he may be sure that he knows more, and better educated in every respect, than his ates who do not have the of reading THE

Each issue is CONSTITUTION. volume in itself—a presentation of the affairs of life in a shape that gives it an immense advantage as an educator over dry textbooks. Master Powell has struck the happy medium. Text-books are good in their place, and the WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is good in its place. Let him sttck to both, not slighting either, and he will profit by both.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION.

Matthew Arnold, who traveled and lectured in this country last year, has written an account of his impressions for the Nineteenth Century, and his article is likely to be highly appreciated by super-sensitive Americans, who are inclined to flinch when the knife of British criticism is applied to our institutions. Mr. Arnold is a great admirer of our system, and has only good words for it. An extremely fastidious critic of literature, it was supposed that he would be disposed to find the American republic nothing more than the headquarters of a set of restless and loud-mouthed Philistines but he has disappointed expectation by dis covering that the republic is a model of good government.

He found that the institutions of the United States fit the people as completely as the people fit the institutions. He did not find perfection, as a matter of course, but he found what was very near to it, namely, fifty millions of people thoroughly contented with their form of government, and proud of itdisconfident that there is no problem of social content that it cannot solve, and no evil for which it cannot find a measurably adequate remedy.

Indeed, Mr. Arnold goes so far as to suggest that the American system of government, with such modifications as might seem to be necessary, would prove an adequate remedy for some of the troubles that are now afflicting England; and he suggests that Ireland, and even Scotland, would be happier and more contented with legislatures of their own, conforming to our state legislatures. There is really no reason why the remedy of home rule, such as Mr. Arnold suggests, should not be applied, at least experimentally, to the discontent now raging in Ireland.

A WILD PROJECT.

For some time past well-posted observer have predicted the removal of northern cotton mills to southern points, but the idea of a change of base to Mexico has entered the heads of only a few.

At the recent annual meeting of the Quequechan print mill of Fall River, Massachusetts, the treasurer read a report of his visit to Mexico and strongly recommended the removal of the mill plant to that country. The remova. is now practically d cided upon. It proposed to erect a mill building of stone in

Mexico, tor move there the machinery of the present mill, to add some printing machines and thus have a fully equipped cotton mill and print works for the manufacture of special lines of printed goods now imported from England, and which can be produced in Mexico at a far less cost, owing to the low price of labor and other manufacturing facilities. Mexican help will be hired. The mill now runs 16 392 spindles and 492 looms employing 175 hands with a weekly pay roll of \$900. This help will be thrown out of employment by the removal of the mill. The move is one of the most important in the history of Fall River, and is probably the only instance in which an entire mill has been removed from one country to another. The mill has not been very profitable in re-

cent years. To people who are acquainted with the inducements and opportunities offered by the thern states this wild project looks foolhardy. If the Quequechan people are determined to leave the country why not go to the Soudan? Khartoum is about as eligible a place for their mill as they will be able to find in Mexico.

a constitutional convention to be held on the sec ond Tuesday in June. It is the sense of the legislature that the constitution when framed shall be on the convention.

Texas Siftings is printed in New York on a Police Gazette press. It is in good company, as the Christian At Work is run off on a neighboring

THE sheriff has ordered all the liquor saloons in Bangor, Me., to close every night at ten o'clock, t will be remembered that Maine has been a prohibition state for over thirty years.

THE recent death in New York of George Washington Bowen recalls the scandalous career of a remarkable woman. Eighty-four years ago New York was dazzled by the appearance of a belle whose beauty was the theme of international talk Her name was Bowen, and in addition to high social position she was the possessor of vast wealth. She was unmarried, but figured as the morganatic of several crowned heads, and according to her own account, had at one time been nearest and dearest to the "Fatherl of his Country." In the course of her career in New York she met a rich Frenchman named Jumel, who overcame her obections to the marriage ceremony, and prevailed upon her to become his wife. She accompanied him to Europe, but returned after Jumel's death. The widow was fat, fair fifty, fond of a merry life, and her wealth kept her in good society. Among her visitors was that veteran lady killer, Aaron Burr, then an old man of seventy-eight, but still devoted to the fair sex Burr was very poor, but Madame Jumel married im and took him to her luxuriou ome. In a year or two the madame became ealous of her frisky companion, and the couple

eparated. Burr died in a short time, but the ma dame lived on until she reached the age of nine ty. Naturally in the course of her long and varied career this wonderful woman had been blessed with occasional offspring. Naturally, too, she had forgotten most of them and failed to keep up with their progress through the world. One of her daughters, however, made a respectable marriage, and inherited her mother's fortune. Anothe child, a boy, grew up to manhood without cultivating his mother's acquaintance. He had no use for so dazzling a person. After her death, however,

ington Bowen who died a short time ago. Poor Commissioner Fink pretends that he wants the decisions of the pool enforced by law; but he knows very well that he is more powerful than the law. Whenever the trunk lines go so far as to refuse to carry out his flat, he hands in his resignation, and immediately the lines come to terms Without Fink, there would be no pool.

e sued for his share of her estate, but failed to es

tablish his heirship. This was the George Wash

IT is said that Colonel Susie B. Anthony is seekng an interview with Mr. Cleveland. We trust that Mr. Cleveland's private secretary will search he colonel for concealed weapons.

THERE seems to be a growing suspicion that the river and harbor committee is not a canal com-mittee. This would be a very sad state of affairs,

MR. CLEVELAND humorously remarked other day that it seemed as though his cabin had already been made up by industrious peo in Washington. Such humor as this means that the democratic president proposes to manage his cwn affairs free from the small vexations that dyspepsia and officious friends give rise to.

THE Floridians won't stand any nonsense in the shape of newspaper letters giving an unfavorable account of the land of flowers. When they rnn against anything of the sort the average Florida editor promptly denounces the writer as a lian and a blackmailer, and nine times out of ten he is able to make his words good. A short time ago newspaper man named James Kiernan visited Florida, and on his return to New York wrote a series of articles [in which he gave the orange state unmitigated "Hail Columbia." The Jacksonville Times-Union at once denounced him as a journalistic tramp, and said that the sum f \$100 would have bribed Kiernan to write letters of a totally different character. It seems the Kiernan has written a letter to a friend in Jack sonville in which he uses the following language You know full well how hard I tried to obtain employment in any capacity that would merely provide me common subsistence until spring, and how I offered to boom up Florida in the interests of my employers at no further cost to them. In stead of taking me by the hand and saying, 'Go it, old boy, in our behalf and you shall not quit loser,' they treated me and my proposition with would-be aristocratic contempt, and in self-de fense I had to leave your land of humbug in search of employment elsewhere. Now, during my leis ure moments. I propose to write up Florida in series of articles such as was never written up be fore. In short, 1 intend to write the truth about that horrid state, no matter whose shoes I pinch, or who is hurt by my pen." Such journalists are disgrace to the profession, and deserve to be

kicked out. In some quarters White, of Kentucky, is called a crank. No doubt he lacks discretion, but he is honest enough to oppose the corruptions of the whisky ring, and in this matter he represents the views of the people in all parts of the country.

UNCLE JOEY MEDDLE, of the Chicago Tribune, is thinking about becoming a father in-law to the Blaine family.

THE Norristown Herald chides us for alluding to the editor of Godey's Lady's Book, and informs us that he has been dead three years. We are not at all astonished. It is nothing new for a Penn sylvanian publication to scuffle along without an ditor. There are symptoms that the editor of the Norristown Herald has been dead three years. An enterprising individual in Chicago is mest

ing with phenomenal success as a bill collector. He has started a "Black Maria" collection wagon It resembles the ordinary prison van so closely that it is frequently mistaken for it. The purpose of the wagon is to attract attention, and thereby shame the debtor into paving, consequently it is necessary to have something unique. The "Maria" recently started here is a large black box, with openings at the front and sides. At each side and on the back the following legend is displayed in large white letters: "Old Bills Collected Promptly by This Association." Inside the box there are seats for the driver and collector. The plan of operation is simply to keep the wagon standing before the debtor's house a certain time every day antil the debt is paid. The head of the associati says this system brings debtors to time when all others fail. Some debtors don't care if a judgmen is rendered against them, but when the "Maria" is after them and pursues them from one lodgin ouse to another they generally capitulate.

THE New York World informs an anxious in uirer that private poker clubs are not amenable o the law, and that the right of gentlemen play poker socially in the seclusion of their own omes is guaranteed by the constitution. The World is leading some of its readers into no end

THE democrats now have an opportunity to try the experiment of making members of the cabine ex-officio members of congress. In all this rush and hurly-burly, we hear noth

ing from the esteemed khedive of Egypt. The khedive is probably not well. THE mortality among the newspaper men in the

oudan shows that they were in the front ranks MR. ARTHUR will have the privilege of carrying is recently invented "presidential flag" into pri vate life with him, Mr. Cleveland will have no use

for such an ensign. Sybers, the organist of a fashionable church ap peared as a complainant against Hubbard Verhy den, a pig sticker in Armour's pork packing The complainant was handsome, highly educated and the possessor of considerable wealth When the lady was called to state her case she drew herself up to her full height, struck a dra tic attitude and said: "There an insurmountable distance between this man's social position and mine. He belongs to almost the lowest stratum of society: I to the ighest. I have wealth enough to permit him t ive in elegance and am willing to hire a coach nan to drive him about. I do not want him to work at his menial employment, your honor. I am not enamored of this man, knowing that occupies a position in life far below mine and is not worthy of me. In an ungarded moment, how ever, I fell. Let him be manly enough to marry and there is nothing I would do for him." The defendant heard this speech with stolid indifference, and whe asked by the court if he was willing to marry the young lady, he snorted out, "Naw, not much." He was locked up for further action in his case This is ten times worse than the Morosini cas What a country, and what morals!

WHILE England is squatting around on the sands of the Soudan, your Uncle Bismarck is scouring the universe seeking countries to annex. Hardly a week passes but he picks up an island or two, and he may finally conclude to annex Eng and. There is no reason why he shouldn't, for England has been governed by the Prussians this m any a year.

Nothing but a series of brilliant successes will enable the mahdi to retain the confidence of his followers. He runs the risk of making an igno minious failure any day in his predictions and in preperterous conjurations. One of delusions is that the British British will vanish like the phantasma of a dream at the sight of Arab spears. Among the oriental nations there is a wide spread belief in the divinity of a spear. King Theebaw, for instance, long held the belief that by pointing a spear in direction of an enemy he would destroy him For months he kept a spear pointed in the direction of the British residency but to the king's intense disgust the obnoxious officials, instead of dying, steadily improved in health. Mohammed believed in the efficacy of th spear, and it is probable that every eastern ruler has labored under the impression that an enem would be destroyed by merely pointing a spear at him. The mahdi certainly ought to realize by est kind of fighting, with treachery thrown in, to drive the English out of the oudan. If he relies to much upon superstition foolery he will get left.

How China Came From Chum-Que,

From the English Illustrated Magazine. Upwards of 1,100 years before Christ the Chines were a people ruled by a dynasty of kings, of shom, like the Pharaohs of old, there is no clean history, and not until the "Chow" dynasty, B. C. 1125, is there any clear history of the main Chinese state. The Chinese take their history back to the time of Noah. This very ancient empire has borne in its time many names, for it was a custom when a new dynasty ascended the throne give another name to the empire, as Hai que ogive another name to the empire, as hardus, hum-que, Han que, etc., according to the name of the ruling monarch. The true name is said to be Chum-que, "the center kingdom of the world." this term was by usage corrupted to Chin-que, and from this, word the Portuguese gave it the name of Chin. The proper consists of eighteen provinces, co

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. CAPTAIN ABOUT, of the French artillery, died

on the same day as his more illustrious cousin, Ednond About. PRINCE BISMARCK Was born April 1, 1815, but

being born on All Fools' Day did not make him an April fool by any means. GRORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND (Gath), is not a fi-

nancial success as a lecturer. He has lost \$1,100 this DANIEL STEWART, of Allegheny City, Pa.

avs he is the oldest brother of General Stewart,

he hero of Abu Klea and Shebacat Wells. AT Prince Bismarck's private table no member of the household speaks a word until its ead has, tactity or otherwise, given him leave. MISS KATE FIELD has been persuaded to stay in Washington till after the inauguration, which will offer a fine Field for correspondent

who write up the beauties and notabilities of the naugural ball. GEORGE H. CALVERT, formerly connected with the Baltimore American, and since the producer of sundry small volumes of "poems," now dvances a claim to further recognition as a direct rescendant of Rubens.

THE announcement that Sarah Bernhardt gets only a beggarly \$700 a month for her newspaper contributions is accounted for in the fact that she is not a professional journalist, and only a beginner as a correspondent.

THE Lees, of Virginia, are coming to the front again in the old dominion. General Robert Lee's daughter, having finished her wanderngs, is socially prominent, and "Runey" Lee, ow on his farm in Fairlax, probably will be the ext democratic candidate for governor THE venerable Professor Leopold von Ranke

is a great favorite in Berlin society. His conver-

ation is brilliant and epigrammatic, and he is al ways good-natured. In religion he is an ultra-rthordex Lutheran, in politics a conservative oyalist, and in all things an intense Prussian. THERE is now an attempt to readjust the reputation of Readjuster Mahone by circulating a story that General Lee at one time thought of resigning command of the confederate army of

northern Virginia, and suggested Brigadier Gen-eral William Mahone as his successor. EYIDENTLY the cold pie-crust mania is greading, for after Holmes's announcement that Emerson always ate pie for breakfast now comes the statement of a London correspondent that Wilson Barrett, the stage rival of Henry Irying, "is living wholly on puris."

IN GENERAL.

Esquimaux dogs will draw a sledge a disnce of sixty miles a day. THE skating rink manager and the expert

n rollers has taken the place of the family coachan in the eloping business. THE Bible mentions 620 places in Palestine west of Jordan, and 430 have been identified, 132

y the staff of the Palestine exploration fund. THE cut in immigrant rates to \$11 from turope to Chicago resulted in the sale of about ,000 prepaid passages at Chicago last week, good for a year.

THE yearly consumption of meats in the Inited States per capita is 120 pounds; in Englard, It4 pounds; France, 74 pounds; Germany, 69 Almost complete returns have been compil

d, showing 3,377 murders in the United States n 1884, against 1,494 in 1883. Of suicides there were 1,884, against 910 the previous year. PROFESSOR SWING says "Optimism is the perpetual youth of the world. It is music heard

n the night." The latter declaration would in licate that the professor regards cats as optimists. THE grass in Willamette valley, Oregon, acording to papers from that region, is as green as in May, while only a few weeks ago the same ground was covered with snow to a depth of two

THE Campagna regeneration works have begun. Five hundred laborers have pitched their tents in the ravine of the Almo who are employed n drainage. At night their huge disinfectant on fires present a highly pictures que effect.

THE deepest gold mine in the world, says the Alta Californian, is the Eureka, in California which is down 2.290 feet, or 500 feet below the evel of the sea. The deepest silver mine is th Mexican, on the Comstock, which is down 3,30 OSCAR WILDE defines fashion in dress as a

form of ugliness so unbearable that we have to alter it every six months. Egyptian dress lasted fo ,000 years and Greek dress nearly a 1,000 years, and wheneverdress has been "beautiful and rational it lasted for a long time DISAGREEING English newspapers have not

yet been able to decide whether it is Kartoum, Khartoum, Kartoom, Khartoom, or Khartum. This is singular, since the British bave had a long pell at it, though they don't seem to have arrived it anything that is satisfactory. Mr. AUBURN, the great cemetery of Boston and the one which contains the dust of Charles Sumner, Longfellow, Anson Burlingame, the

Choates, and many other celebrities, has now a permanent fund of \$249,360, besides a repair fund f \$34,075. There are 24,878 interments in the metery, an increase of 505 last year. It is proposed to inform the farmers of Vernont each morning what the weather probabili ties for the next seventeen hours are by a system of whistles blown from stationary steam whistles distributed in the rural districts of the state, the blast, for instance, will signify fair weather; wo blasts, foul weather, and so on. The system already in operation in the town of Randolph.

This is the time when the farmer Sits by his chimney's blaze. And talks with the wife of his bosom Of the good old bygone days; While the Iove-struck son of his neighbor

sits in another room,
And talks to the farmer's daughter
Of the splendid days to come.—The Judge. THE experiments which were made in New York and at Baltimore lately with the germs o llow fever, cholera and smallpox, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, prove that sulphuric acid gas is not a disinfectant, but that superheated steam is. Rabbits which were ex-posed to rags treated with the former substance offed, while the rags disinfected with the latter proved perfectly harmless.

The latest Boston poem in "Longing and

Realization" is the following from the Post: 'Longing-I want to be an author with an A. or a journalistic writer with a J; I'd express my own opinion, and have it set in minion, nor care a cent for kickers with a K. Realization—I'm an editor at last with an e; soon I may be a tramp with a T; my ideas are rather scattered, for my hopes were rudely shattered, and I'm hungry as Gehenna with a G."

THERE is a reaction in France and England in favor of modern dress, leaders of fashion having become surfeited with the fancy costumes worn at balls for the last year or two. French mothers now dress their children in the finest white muslin, and the daughters of the princess of Wales urually wear white in the evening. At the recent birthday festivities at Sandringham they wore nothing more elaborate than chenille spotted tulle.

Eating Melon Seeds. From the Cornhill Magazine. All the Chinese delight in picking open and

nibbling melon seeds, in accordance with a Chinese proverb which expresses the satisfaction of always having something in the mouth, In thi always having something in the mouth, in this respect the race are like squirrels, except that rich men's long-pointed nails do the work even more effectually than teeth. In every idle moment the whole population devotes itself to cracking aelon seeds. As they walk in the streets, or at the social chat, to beguile the tedium of a journey or to lighten the cares of business, the infallible remedy is melon seeds. Even at the theaters the spectators are provided with little plates of watermelon seeds, and an attendant walks about with a large basket to replenish them again and again, so that the sound of the cracking seeds is heard incessantly, and the floor is invariably strewn with them. They are offered for sale everywhere. In the districts where melons grow abundantly the refreshing fruits are treely offered to all comers on condition of their saving and restoring the seeds. Tuese are collected in great bales as articles of commerce, and form the chief cargo of many junks on the rivers. Small children, busy merchants, great mandarins delight in them. The poorest coolie, notwithstanding the disadvantage of his short nails, contrives to spare as few cash for the purchase of this luxury. I am told that this curious passion for melon seeds prevails throughout the empire, and that the four hundred millions of Chinamen are all insatiable for these dainties. respect the race are like squirrels, except that rich

ODDITIES OF OSCULATION.

Where the Cost of Kissing is so Cheap That it Becomes Common

From the Bloomington Through Mail. A novel and interesting case was recently tried in a Wisconsin court. A young man kissed a woman vi et armis, whatever that is, and she sued him for damages. A jury tried the case fairly and impartially and gave her a verdict of one cent. This fixes the value of a Wisconsin girl's kiss, and most of the dashing damsels of Milwaukee now carry revolvers and daggers and things con upon their persons, to protect them against such liberties as men are not adequately punished for by the law. Under this decision, a fellow can walk up to a blushing school girl on the streets of Oshkosh and help himself to a dozen kisses, then make the girl a tender of 15 cents and go his way rejoicing in the assurance that if she sues him, she will have the costs to pay.

Rev. Sam Jones in Charleston.

From the Charleston News and Courier. This gentleman will arrive in Charleston to-day. He comes to hold special religious services at Bethel and Trinity M. E.churches south. He will begin his work to-morrow at Bethel church, and, after spending two weeks there, will preach for a like period at Trinity church. Services will be held twice a day-perhaps three times on Sun-

Mr. Jones has had a remarkable career. His Mr. Jones has had a remarkable career. His earlier life gave no evidence of power to move men to better living, but the last few years have been marked by extraordinary success in that direction. The best and worst people have been reached by him. After a meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, public men sent him letters expressing gratitude for personal benefit and for a manifest improvement in the community. At Newnan, Georgia, court was being held when he came. After a little the court adjourned regularly for his noon services, and the grand jury in their presentments thanked God for the good accomplished for individuals and the public by Mr. Jones. At Memphis, Tennessee, and Waco, Texas, and many other places, similar results were manifest. Hundreds of all classes and conditions professed changed characters.

classes and conditions professed chauged characters.

During January Mr. Jones preached daily, and with great success at Dr. Talmage's church, in Brooklyn, New York. Rich and poor, cultivated and simple, public men and quiet persons listened with pleasure and obeyed the earnest persuasions of the minister. Leaving Brooklyn, he merely stopped a day at his home in Cartersville Georgia, and then proceeded to Huntsville, Alabama. Ten days work at that town resulted in the accession of nearly 300 persons to the various churches, among them the mayor.

Mr. Jones has a large field for doing good in this city. His coming will be a public benefit if even a tithe of what has been done in other cities be realized here.

The Penalty of Scepticism

From the Texas Siftings. "Come mighty nigh killin' a fine buck dis may nin'," said an old negro.

"Comin' long through the woods an' er ole buck he jump up an' bookerty, bookerty, he run ff a few yards an' stop still. Come in one er shootin' him, sah." "Why didn't you shoot?"

"Didn' hab my gun wid me, sah."
"Then hew did you come in one of shooting "Case, sah, I come in one o' taking my gun wid

Why didn't you take your gun?" "Didn' hab none, sah."
"You are an old fool."
"Look heah, doan 'buse er man dat way when er ain'got no cause. I ain't got no gun, for a eller dat I wuz erbout ter buy one frum, axed ne jes' one dollar mo'n I could pay. So, Izome in ne o' gittin' de gun. If I had er got it I would r tuk it 'long wid me, an' ef l'der had it I could r shot de buck easy, sah. So doan come 'roun' r shot de buck easy, sah. So doan come 'roun' usin' er man when de facks is all ergin yer. I ab knowed folks to fetch trouble on dar 'selves at way. Er pusson oughter be keerful in dis eah worl' o' science an' speckerlation. Good eah worl' o' science an' speckerlation awnin' sah. Since yer's acted dis obideater gin yer none o' de meat ef laled it. 'Fore yer taked dat way I ade yer present o' some o' de buck. Ser got by it, sah."

Mr. Pugh in Search of Information. Washington Dispatch to the Louisville Courier

Journal. Senators George, Pugh, Voorhees and Hampton t together on a sofa in the rear of the seats on the democratic side of the chamber this afternoon addressing the senate, in an ordinary tone upon some uninteresting point, but there was otherwis perfect quiet. Suddenly Mr. Pugh brought his hand down on Mr. George's nearest knee and said, in a voice that was heard all over the champer: bout this man Vilas,"
General attention was attracted, a slight titter ran over the ball and the four senators hastily dis-persed before Mr. Pugh got his information, it is

Sticking Right to Business.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. Whatch doin', Bill?"

'Gimme a hook; mine's broke.'

"Hain't got no hook."
"Then lemme some bait."
"Hain't got no bait."
"Ketch any fish?"

"Cittenny bites?" Then watcher doin'?"

Definition of a Church Fair, From the London Spectator. It is that for which people make what nobody values in order that other people may buy what pobody wants, all to help an association which

His Fine Sensibilities Offended.

om the Philadelphia Call. Fair teacher (mission night school)-"Now Johnny, how do you spell dumb?" Street urchin-"D-u-m." Fair teacher—"What else?"
Street urchin—"Dunno."
Fair teacher—"Oh, yes, you do. You forget the

Street urchin-"Come, now. No 'Pinafore,' Employment for the Cranks, From the Buffalo Times.

It would not be surprising to hear of a Rossa Phelan-Short-Dudley combination being put on the road. There certainly is material enough to draw, if only as curiosities.

Joking on a Grave Subject. From the Chicago Times. Mr. Gladstone attended church as usual Sunday, and doubtless joined the congregation in that mournful hymn: "Hark, from Khartoum, a

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Chinese Language. Subscriber, Griffin, Ga,: Bo the Chinese al

speak the same language?

The languags of the Chinese may be said to be one in that they have only a single written lan guage, and yet this as spoken is divided into many dialects. Their written language is hieroglyphic, not phonetic. There is an arbitrary sign for every word, and there are many attempts at picturing words. There are over 40,000 signs. It is the strain of mind required on the part of the youth of China to learn a working number of these hieroglyphics that develops, Bainbridge says, such precoci memories. He says that he has seen Chinese children able to repeat the whole of the New Testament, and large parts of the Old Testament.

London's Population B. T. W., Birmingham, Ala: What is the present population of London?

As nearly four years have passed since the last eensus was taken, it is plain that the returns ther made will not represent the populations at the present time. It is, however, easy to estimate the present populations of various places, starting on the assumption that the rates of increase or decrease shown on comparing the returns of 1871-81 still prevail. The registrar-general gives the newly estimated populations in his current weekly re turn. In the case of London it may be added, going further back, that the population in 1851 was 2,362,236; in 1861 it was 2,803,909; in 1871 the number rose to 3.254,260, while the last census gave 3,816,483; and now it is estimated that the opulation is 4,083,928. London, as defined by the registrar-general, includes 19 poor law uni and from Plumstead to Hamme

A STRANGE WOMAN.

THE ONLY FEMALE SWITCHMAN IN THE WORLD

Mrs. Mary Carroll's Strange Occupation, and How She Happens to Be Engaged in it—A Life Story of Singular Detail—A Visit to Her Station in the Junction of the Roads.

MACON, February 15.-[Special.]-There is living in this city one of the most remarkable women in the world. Her name is Mary Carroll, and she is the only living female switchman. Her life is as singn. lar as her experiences, thrilling. She is sixty-five years old, and does more hard work than any man of her sge. Her residence is about a mile from the passenger depot, where her every day life is

spent.

Situated opposite, at the railroad junction, is a small house at the main switch that guides the small house at the main switch that guides the insins into the city from the Southwestern and Macon and Western railroads. In this little house, seated before a roaring pine knot fire, in a old fashioned split-bottom chair, she can be found smoking a pipe and knitting every day from half past five in the morning to five in the afternoon. In the center of the room is a large switch with crank and windlass. Her duties are to change the rails for the different trains by this windlass. She is a specimen of physical womanhood seldom seen in a lifetime. Zotwithstanding the savere strain of the windlass on her body and her ripe old age, she moyes about with the sprightlines of a much younger person. She is a jolly old soul and is known far and tear. She saw the first bar of fron laid on the Monroe railroad, November 22d 1838. now the Macon and Western. of iron laid on the Morroe ratiroad, November 221 1838, now the Macon and Western. She was personally acquainted with Master Machinist Robert Findlay, who was the engineer on the "Comulgee," the first engine that went over the road. She saw the first passenger car run to section seven of the road December 3d, and when the first train ran Macon, to Forsyth December 3d, and when the first train ran the road becomber 3d, and when the first train ran frem Macon to Forsyth December 3th of the same year was one of the passengers. She has seen every engine, and known personally nearly every engineer and fireman of the roads that run into Macon. Every one has the highest respect for her, and always has a pleasant exchange of compliment. let us spend awhile with her and watch her as

If I et us spend awhile with her and watch her as she attends to her duties.

Here comes the down train from Atlanta, thundering in. When it blows she puts aside her pipe and knitting, removes the pin from the windlas, grasps the handle, throws herself forward, and with one big grunt, she places the switch in pesitions, pays something to the engineer in a locular manner. The train glides in, is placed on the right track and moves into the city, the passengers little dreaming that they reach Macon at the hands of a woman. As the train passes she says: "These Atlanta trains are the funniest ones that pass here: they always seem to want folks to know where they come from." After a while a lumbering big freight train will pass; she will call the engineer and ask him a question, and on he goes with a friendly wave of his hand.

Way down Southwestern railroad track is seen slowly winding to the switch as a huge serpent, the morning passenger somewhat delayed. The slowly winding to the switch as a huge serpent, the morning passenger somewhat delayed. The down train from Atlanta, is due and is heard rumbling near Vineville station, both are drawing nearer and nearer, who knows but what there will be a collision at the switch. The situation is one of peculiar interest. She is as cool as a cucumber, her eyes glitter with a strange light, her acute hearing and quickperception ofdanger causes her to be watchful. The switch is set for the train that has the right to the track, she clutches a red danger signal flag, takes her stand on the track and waves it to and fro. It is seen, the engineers ply the air brakes, all is safe, she sits down quietly and waits the next arrival. Her voice at the switch is given precedence; she rules as a queen.

THE STORY OF HER LIFE, Her life's history is a romantic one. There are chapters in it that would furnish food for several novels. She has been married three times, and has had five children, one of whom is now living. After the trains had all passed except the down train from Atlanta, which was an hour and twenty minutes late, she chunked the fire and drifted

train from Atlanta, which was an hour and twenty minutes late, she chunked the fire and drifted into a conversation touching her life:

"My husband, John Carroll, was appointed, after he had been in the war one year, switchman in 1863 by Superintendent A. J. White, of the Central railroad. He held the position until his death, November 29th, 1889, during which time he never had an accident to happen to him. I used to help him. My son and myself in the day and he at night. After his death Mr. White sent for me and asked me if I would take charge of the switch. I told him I would. He issued the order and put my name on the pay roll of the company, instead of my husband's, becember 18t, 1869, the day after he was burief, which I have held since. The men all treat his with politeness and respect. I never have anything unpleasant to happen. Since I have been here only doing the work in the day, over twenty men doing the night work have been discharged. The average is six trains a day passing and the schedule change often I have saved all the old schedules fisued to me and the pile is over a yard high. I used to signal with my bounet when the train would come in but had an accident and they sent me that red flag you see in the corner. I have never had any real serious accidents. Nearly a year ago I forgot to turn the switch and the Macon and Western and the Southwestern run together, the latter was turned over the rails. No one was hurt and the authorities let me off. My next accident was when I let the Southwestern run over the switch. I received notice to appear before Major Shellman for reprimend. He told me never to let it occur again. One day I left a person in charge of the I received notice to appear before Major Shellman for reprimend. He told me never to let it occur again. One day I left a person in charge of the switch. I went to Macon and got lost, I was wandering around the streets and run up ou Major Shellman, he sent me notice of my discharge but took me back. My next accident was in 1883 during a severe hall storm, the Southwestern and Macon and Western collided, the latter was to take the track, the former was thrown off. Since then I have not had an accident. In all my long experience here I never killed any one or caused any serieus loss. I have never been away from my post except about two mouths in the past sixteen years, that was mostly last September when I lost my daughter. I come here at daylight and leave at dark. I use tobacco as a stimulant. I have been my daughter. I come here at daylight and leave at dark I use tobacco as a stimulant. I have been a member of Jones chapel Methodist church for fifteen years, and read my Bible regularly. I am possessed of the full vigor of youth, and never have a sick day. I try to doright in the world. I have had lots of trouble in my life time, and am living this life because I am in it. I guess I will finish my days here. The only change of the monotony I have had in the past few months has been a proposal for marriage. I noticed a man hanging around here for some time. One day I asked him in to the fire. He got to liking me, and — "Here comes the Atlanta train" I must set my switch. I will tell it to you when you come again.

English as She is Spoke Indignant Correspondent of New York Post. Just listen to a general conversation in good so-ciety, and then tell me whether the following, as a sample of English as she is speke, is greatly exaggerated:

'Did they ketch the feller that stole the plan-"Yas, a government detective errested him las Sadday at Elligzdria. He will be tried in Aprul."
"I've offten ben supprised at their elever methids, but the innicent must sometimes be in per-"The generally eccepted theory is that he al-tered the reckerds of the association without au-

"I once had a wite sparrah that lived for munce "Please lemme your pensle?"
"I recignized his figger immejitly."

A Name that Scares.
From the Chicago Times.
The mention of Mr. Tilden's name seems to scare the republicans almost as thoroughly as the mention of Mr. Conkling. She Catches Up With Hard Times If I had known whose face I'd see Above the hedge, beside the rose; If I had known whose voice I'd hear Make music where the wind flower blo

If I had known his deep "I love"
Could make her cheek so fair to see;
If I had known her shy "And I"
Could make him stoop so tender y,
I had not come, I had not come. But what knew I? The summer breeze

Stopped not to cry. Beware! beware! The vine wreaths dropping from the trees Caught not my sleeve with soft, Take card And so I came, and so I came. The roses that his hands have plucked Are sweet to me, are death to me; Between them, as through living flames, I pass, I clutch them, crush them, see! The bloom for her, the thorn for me.

The brooks leap up with many a song.

I once could sing—like them could sing.
They fall; 'tis like a sigh among
A world of joy and blossoming;
Why did I come? Why did I come?

The plue sky burns like altar fires:
How sweet her eyes beneath her hair!
The green earth lights its fagrant pyres
The wild birds rise and flush the air;
God looks and smiles, earth is so fair.

But ah! 'twixt me and you bright heaven Two bended heads pass darkling by; And loud above the bird and brook I hear a low "1 love," "And I." And hide my face. Ah God! Why, Why? Anna Katharine Green

THE NATION'S TREA

SOME OF ITS TREASURES A

The Great Building in Which Tairty-Fiv. Clerks Are Employed-Fae Vaults am They Contain-The Rogne's Galie Georgians in the Tressury, I

WASHINGTON, February 15 .- (Spec

treasury is the mammoth of all the ments. It stands at the bend of Pe nia avenue, just one mile from the Both edifices are on hills and the wid thoroughfare gently sloping down for is perhaps the prettiest street in the the street itself, not the buildings t it. These are noticeable for their in and general plainness. There are than half a dozen handsome busine in Washington and the pet avenue of tal is not as well built up as street, in Atlanta. But as a drive and enade there is nothing in America to with it, and I am told Paris has few fine. From the top terrace on the approach of the capitol there would be view to the white house but for Andri son's determination to put the treasurit now stands. The original structure work. It is plainly traced in the building, by the stains of age and the crity of its material. The northern an wings and lete the bui ern wings and the western complete the building as it to-day. It is the noblest of the gres reared by the government on the Washington. It is simple, massive a posing in size as well as in style: It Grecian temple reproduced. To gaze rows of mighty pillars resting upon a tain of granite and supporting a m more is to have faith in the treasury it throued in such a citadel. It is a sile test in its brave, bare, beauty to the the western test in its brave, bare, beauty to the recious charms and clustered fineries state, war and navy building on the side of the white house. The building cost about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS

about half as much as the capitol, as thirds as much as the state, war an building will cost when completed. extensions of the original building are finest granite. These additions are no the greater part of the building. In the state of the building are not the greater part of the building. the greater part of the building. In a inal structure much sandstone was use pillars of the east front are made of it is contemplated that they shall be reportion of the building. These are boulders of granite forty feet long hew corinthian columns, which cost eight the dollars each. On the five floors of the sive building, which is almost as much sive building, which is almost as muc the surface as above it, there are er about three thousand five hundred. The treasury is a little world within Its long aisles are all day echoing tread of an army of visitors and to the steps of the army of clerks hurrying and thither executing thousand details of the thousand details of the within most important of the departments. In everything to perfect system is preserved. There is a movement in all parts of the complex n ery, but nowhere is there visible the that makes confusion in most great beconcerns. At every door that you can sits a watchman and a guide. Every q is promptly and politely answered, and the highest to the lowest official in the light of the company of the company of the control of the company of the ing, all its occupants are apparently reserve the inquisitive public. Red tape used in the treasury than in any of

partments.

Most of those who visit it take a h glance over own of the numerous elevators, or climo up the spiral stone stairway, and go aw 7 thinking that they have "done the tradury." No casual visit of an hour or seand no newspaper letter within the bound decent brevity can give an intelligent the extent, contents and variety of intelligent. the extent, contents and variety of in apartments in this vast structure. rs out of ten inquire most particular

GREAT PILES OF MONEY which are kept here. The vaul in the basement and under the care treasurer, who arranges the binations on their locks and controls proach to them. Until recently it w paratively easy to gain access to the where hundreds of millions lie in gol and greenbacks. But the rule has changed, and a recent order of the se debars the eight-seer from the privil peeping into the nation's pocketbook, this privilege used to be granted there package of two millions of bonds, which est looking visitors were allowed to hol moment. The best that can be done not walk death. walk down a dark hall and peep the wrought iron grating at the great ston steel chests in which the country's tree stored safe from fire and force. It is faint sense of joint proprietorship that dinary sovereign feels as he gazes at the penetrable walls in which he is told lifted so finitions of "this" maney. The dreds of millions of "his" money. The coinage of silver has made the const of several additional vaults nee Under the present law it has rpaidly ac Under the present law it has rpaidly ac lated in the vaults. After stretching he agination to take in the contents of the boxes before him the visitor ia told the is not the government's big pile after a that it is kept in the sub-treasury a York, at the commercial capital of the try. On the same floor with the varons with iron-grated doors are me women counting over bank notes mut worn, or called in. They are rapidly ted, tied into packages and punched machine that makes four semi-cubels through each of the bills. This is lythe beginning of the work of destrute bills are then cut in two and sent freent rooms where they are counted ternt rooms where they are counted everal times over and the counts are pared to see that they are absolutely o pared to see that they are absolutely of then the fragmentary bills are carried the another series of safe guards into the base below where they suffer their last indifference that the same that the

lated money.

In the marble room the visitor is as In the marble room the visitor is ad to a gallery which runs twenty feet above heads of the employees below. Here the treated to the sight of a moderate a of money. Gold and silver are stacked in fusion on the marble slabs and mas freenbacks are discovered in the open differe government checks are cashed, co of bonds are paid, and change of any kin in any amount is furnished to all appl Strange as it may seem it is neverthele that bogus money attracts more attention visitors than the genuine article. Nor the building rivals in popularity

This is in the secret service divisicontains trophics captured by treasury tives, together with photographs of shundred famous counterfeityrs. Amor laces on the walls and in the albums expression of the human countenant Pression of the human countenant found. Men and women, old and the defiant gaze of the hardened crimin defant gaze of the hardened crimin the handsome, frank face of the smooth kok into your eyes and challenge you git to trace the story that lies back of these bits of pasteboard. The photo all captured counterfeit rs are taken overnment officials for this gallery. Simes the rescals refuse to sit for their pind great difficulty is experienced in obalikeness. It is a trick of the detect the story of the stor

TRANGE WOMAN.

Y FEMALE SWITCHMAN

arroll's Strange Occupation, and Howens to Be Magaged in it—A Life Story unlar Detail—A Visit to Her Station the Junction of the Roads.

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Correspondent of New York Post. en to a general conversation in good sothen tell me whether the following, as f English as she is spoke, is greatly ex-

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THE NATION'S TREASURY SOME OF ITS TREASURES AND CU-

Clerks Are Employed—The Vaults and What They Contain—The Rogne's Gallery— Georgians in the Treasury, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 15 .- [Special.]-The treasury is the mammoth of all the departments. It stands at the bend of Pennsylvania avenue, just one mile from the capitol. Both edifices are on hills and the wide, smooth thoroughfare gently sloping down from each is perhaps the prettiest street in the worldthe street itself, not the buildings that front it. These are noticeable for their irregularity and general plainness. There are not more than half a dozen handsome business houses in Washington and the pet avenue of the capital is not as well built up as Alabama street, in Atlanta. But as a drive and a promenade there is nothing in America to compare with it, and I am told Paris has few streets as with it, and I am told Paris has few streets as fine. From the top terrace on the western approach of the capitol there would be a clear view to the white house but for Andrew Jackson's determination to put the treasury where it now stands. The original structure was his work. It is plainly traced in the enlarged building, by the stains of age and the inferiority of its material. The northern and southern wings and the western front complete the building as it stands to-day. It is the noblest of the great piles resred by the government on the hills of Washington. It is simple, massive and imposing in size as well as in style: It is the Grecin temple reproduced. To gaze on its rows of mighty pillars resting upon a mountain of granite and supporting a mountain more is to have faith in the treasury itself, enthroned in such a citadel. It is a silent prothroned in such a citadel. It is a silent pro-test in its brave, bare, beauty to the meretri-cious charms and clustered fineries of the state, war and navy building on the other side of the white house. The building has

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building will cost when completed. All the
extensions of the original building are of the
finest granite. These additions are now much
the greater part of the building. In the original structure much sandstone was used. The
pillars of the east front are made of it, and it
is contemplated that they shall be replaced
by granite monoliths like those in the new
portion of the building. These are great
boulders of granite forty feet long hewn into
cerinthian columns, which cost eight thousand corinthian columns, which cost eight thousand dollars each. On the five floors of this massive building, which is almost as much below the surface as above it, there are employed about three thousand five hundred clerks. The treasury is a little world within itself.
Its long aisles are all day echoing to the
tread of an army of visitors and to the quick steps of the army of clerks hurrying hither and thither executing the ten thousand details of the work in this most important of all the departments. In everything the most perfect system is preserved. There is a steady movement in all parts of the complex machingers but powhers is there wishle the flurry.

movement in an parts of the complex machinery, but nowhere is there visible the flurry that makes confusion in most great business concerns. At every door that you can enter sits a watchman and a guide. Every question is promptly and politely answered, and, from the highest to the lowest official in the building, all its occupants are apparently ready to serve the inquisitive public. Red tane is less ever the inquisitive public. Red tane is less serve the inquisitive public used in the treasury than in any of the de-

used in the treasury than in any of the departments.

Most of those who visit it take a hurried glance over one or two floors, a ride up and down in one of the numerous elevators, or a climb up the spiral stone stairway, and go any thinking that they have "done the trigury." No casual visit of an hour or so, and no newspaper letter within the bounds of decent brevity can give an intelligent idea of the extent, contents and variety of interesting apartments in this vast structure. Nine visitors out of ten inquire most particularly about out of ten inquire most particularly about

which are kept here. The vaults are in the basement and under the care of the treasurer, who arranges the combinations on their locks and controls all apbinations on their locks and controls all approach to them. Until recently it was comparatively easy to gain access to the vaults where hundreds of millions lie in gold, silver and greenbacks. But the rule has been changed, and a recent order of the secretary debars the sight-seer from the privilege of peoping into the nation's pocketbook. When this privilege used to be granted there was a this privilege used to be granted there was a package of two millions of bonds, which hon-est looking visitors were allowed to hold for a moment. The best that can be done now is to walk down a dark hall and peep through a wrought iron grating at the great stone and steel chests in which the country's treasure is stored safe from fire and force. It is but a faint sense of joint proprietorship that an ordinary sovereign feels as he gazes at the impenetrable walls in which he is told lie hundreds of millions of "his" money. The heavy coinage of silver has made the construction of several additional vaults necessary. Under the present law it has rpaidly accumulated in the vaults. After stretching his imagination to take in the contents of the strong boxes before him the visitor is told that this is not the government's big pile after all, but mement. The best that can be done now is to boxes before him the visitor is told that this is not the government's big pile after all, but that it is kept in the sub-treasury at New York, at the commercial capital of the country. On the same floor with the vaults in mome with iron-grated doors are men and women counting over bank notes mutilated, worn, or called in. They are rapidly countted, tied into packages and punched with a machine that makes four semi-circular heles through each of the bills. This is merables through each of the bills. This is merables through each of the bills are then cut in two and sent to different rooms where they are counted again he bills are then cut in two and sent to distent rooms where they are counted again weral times over and the counts are completed to see that they are absolutely correct. Then the fragmentary bills are carried through to there exists of safe guards into the basement below where they suffer their last indignity. They are put into a huge masticating apparatus where ateam softens the paper and the letth of the machine cut it quickly into a common mass of smaking, pulpy, green. It is then the apparatus and placed in vata whence it is sold to paper manufacturers or to those enterprising manufacturers of souve-line who mould it into all sorts of shapes and these enterprising manufacturers of sources who mould it into all sorts of shapes and tellits a representing fabulous sums of mutilated money.

In the marble room the visitor is admitted be gailery which runs twenty feet above the tade of the employees below. Here the eyes me treated to the sight of a moderate amount of money. Gold and silver are stacked in profusion on the marble slabs and masses of members and masses of tenbacks are discovered in the open drawers. Here government checks are cashed, coupons of bonds are paid, and change of any kind and a say amount is furnished to all applicants. Starge as it may seem it is nevertheless true that begus money attracts more attention from this or than the genuine article. No room in the tuilding rivels in reconstraints.

the building rivals in popularity
THE ROGUE'S GALLERY.
This is in the secret service division and
the secret service division and
the secret service division and emains trophics captured by treasury detec-tive, together with photographs of several landred famous counterfeiters. Among the laces on the walls and in the albums every ession of the human countenance can wind. Men and women, old and young. leftant gaze of the hardened criminal and be handsome, frank face of the smooth villain lask into your eyes and challenge your curiuity to trace the story that lies back of each at these bits of pasteboard. The photographs all captured counterfeits ra are taken by the mernment officials for this gallery. Sometimes the rascals refuse to sit for their pictures, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining a likeness. It is a trick of the detectives to take a prisoner in conversation agage such a prisoner in conversation shile a concealed photographer catches impression on his plates. One illow defied all efforts of cunning and force ad a picture of the back of his head is the cat that could be gotten. Another was tied

to a plank and held upright while a view of his face was taken. It presents a fiendish glare of frenzy. The largest group to be seen is that of the Ingersoll family who were captured in Indiana three years ago. There were fourteen men and three women engaged in counterfeiting with remarkable system and success.

success.

In a large safe are preserved all the counterfeit plates and money ever captured, amounting to more than a million dollars. In a large scrap books are many specimens of the best counterfeits. Many of these are so perfect that the average visitor admits his inability to discern any defect.

The most daring and successful feat of counterfeiting ever accomplished was the joint

The most daring and successful feat of counterfeiting ever accomplished was the joint work of Brockway, the famous counterfeiter, and two of his partners, Smith and Doyle. Brockway, though one of the most successful and one of the best known of all countrrfeiting celebrities is not an engraver. He is a sharper who employed engravers to do his work. Smith in this case worked three years on a plate for \$1,000 United states bonds, and

on a plate for \$1,000 United states bonds, and produced one so perfect that none but the best of experts can now point out its defects. The bonds run off from this plate were given by Brockway to Doyle, who worked off many of them before he was caught. Finally he was betrayed and arrested in Chicago with \$207,000 worth of these counterfeit bonds on his person. They were so fine that bankers who had been swindled indignantly denied that Doyle's bonds were bogus and offered to take more of them. Brockway is now in the Albany penitentiary servway is now in the Albany penitentiary serv-ing his sentence for this job. Charles F. Uhlrich, a German, was one of

the most successful counterfeiters. He made a \$50 bill which caught nearly every bank in thee country and he had nearly \$160,000 of his own make with him when he was captured. He made a \$500 bill which is in most respects a better piece of work than the genuine. He was a genius the government would have been glad to employ at a handsome salary if he had not started out on his own hook. Several negroes have turned out excellent counterfeiters. The women caught in this business have generally been need as agents in circulating suprious money. used as agents in circulating spurious money. One of the most gifted counterfeiters ever caught was a young fellow named Foster, who amused himself while serving his time by executing the most exquisite ornamental pen work. A little frame in the rogue's gal-lery contains an illuminated scroll in which he wrete Shakspeare's apostrophe to mercy, in the Merchant of Venice.

Some of the most dangerous counterfeits ever discovered were made with the pen and brush. There is a \$20 bill of this kind that keeps coming out. All efforts to trace its source have ing out. All efforts to trace its source have proven furtile. Each of these bills represents long and painful labor and it is inexplicable why their author wearies himself on such small denominations. They are almost absolutely perfect, and the statement that they were made with a pen and brush is incredible until the microscope verification. An approxyr may labor for months. fies it. An engraver may labor for months and years on a counterfeit plate, but when he perfects it he can run off thousands of impressions. This fellow toils on each piece of his miserable work with the perseverance of a saint and the patience of a martyr—all for twenty dollars.

twenty dollars.

The skill and organization of the secret serrice bureau have reduced the amount of counterfeiting very greatly, but it is still carried on by bold and cunning hands. Over 2,000 counterfeit silver dollars found their way back to the treasury last year. The amount of counterfeit greenbacks reported during the same time was nearly \$10,000 during the same time was nearly \$10,000. This was in circulation and does not include sums captured in the hands of counterfeiters. A great business is done in counterfeiting foreign notes in this country. Our counterfeiters work the foreigners both ways. They issue counterfeit notes on their banks and sell them in this country and then they send counterfeit receives a procedure of the results. counterfeit greenbacks abroad and have them passed on foreign banks. Whirich worked off \$50,000 of our five dollar notes on a Dutch bank and some of his victims were emigrants who came from Holland with their entire worldly for-tune represented in bogus \$5 bills.

is made on the hill near the Washington monument, in the bureau of engraving and printing. It is a part of the treasury, employing about 1,000 persons, who put the fibrous paper sent over in counted sheets from the treasury through all the processes needed for its conversion into greenbacks. The adoption of the new silk fibre paper not only makes a more durable bill but gives far better protection except counterfairs. The protection against counterfeiters. The paper is the great difficulty for the counterfeiter, and entraps him oftener than his defective engraving. Our bills are the best en-graved in the world. The Bank of England relies on its paper and ornaments it with few lines and mysteries. Their paper is superior to ours or to any other that is made and is a sore puzzle to the counterfeiter. A bogus Bank of England note is a curiosity in Eng

land.
The government engravers are paid from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year according to skill. Some of the pressmen who work off the greenbacks make as much as ten dollars a day and the nimble fingered women who count over the crisp new bills earn from \$3 to \$5 a day according to the speed and accuracy of their count.

curacy of their count.
THE HARD MONEY
of the country is coined at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Denver, Carson City, and New Or-leans. Coining is a simple process compared to the manufacture of greenbacks. Our gold is seldom imitated because of the careful scru-tiny given to the most loved of all kinds of money and the natural difficulties in the way of counterfeiting it. Punching, clipping, and fling are the most frequent methods filing are the most frequent methods of attack on gold currency. The following is a list of

of attack on gold currency.

The Georgians
in the treasury with the salaries they receive: Thomas Robinson, \$1,600; Charles P. Freeman, \$1,400; Allen Wood, \$1,400; C. M. Daugherty, \$1,400; Allen Wood, \$1,400; C. M. Daugherty, \$1,400: Thomas A. Hodgson, \$1,400; A. E. Busse, \$1,400; W. L. Clift, \$1,400; W. A. Reid, \$1,200; Thaddeus Sturgs, \$2,000; H.H. Swearengen, \$1,200; B. F. Wade, \$1,200; C. W. Skerwood, \$1,000; L. G. Close, \$1,400; J. B. Devaux, \$1,400; W. F. Wamer, \$1,600; John P. Turner. \$1,200; William D. Bard, \$1,200; Mrs. Anna Hill, \$900: Miss Sue Owen, \$900; John M. Judge, \$1,000; George A. Gustin, \$1,600; M. P. Caldwell, \$1,200; W. H. H. Hart, \$720; Oliver White, \$660; Mrs. Mary Pope, \$900; W. H. Harrišon, \$660; Mrs. Mary Pope, \$900; W. H. Harrišon, \$660; Miss Millie Raglan, \$1 a day; Miss Fiola McMurray, \$1.25 a day; Leonidas Ferguson, \$2 a day; Henry Poole, \$1 a day. Those paid by the day are in the bureau of engraving and print-ng.

ng F. K. Larrabee, of Georgia, in the supervis ing architect's office, receives \$5 a day. In this office the models and plans for all gov-ernment buildings are made. The employes are all skilled draughtsmen or moulders and

are well paid.

The show is not good for Georgia in a department which, with the bureau of engraving and printing, numbers about four thousand five hundred employers. Favors in this and all other branches of the government for twenty-four years have been in control of partisan influence, and the result is shown in partisan influence, and the result is shown in an outrageous lumping of patronage. The civil service rules allow special consideration to a state which has not its quota of appointments. Georgia will have a strong claim on that ground in every branch of the government service.

The secretary of the treasury has more to do with the affairs of the government than any of his associates in the cabinet. A large discretion is vested in him by congress. His recommendations on the questions affecting the tariff, currency and banks weightheavily.

SECRETARIES OF THE PAST. It is the most laborious office in the cabinet. Since the foundation of the government this trust has, with a very few exceptions, been bestowed on men of high character and capacity. Washington placed the first treasury portfolio in the hands of Alexander Hamilton. portfolio in the hands of Alexander Hamilton. Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgis, was the seventh secretary of the treasury and served nine years in that office under Madison and Monroe, a longer term than any other secretary ever had. He had been secretary of war before taking charge of the treasury. Howell Cobb, o' Georgia, was secretary of the treasury three years and a half under Buchanan. Hugh McCullough, the present secretary, served in the same office before under Lincoln and after his death, under Johnson. Albert Gallatin, Thomas Ewing, Levi Woodbury, Robert J, Walker, James Guthrie, Salmon P. Chase and William Pitt Fessenden are seen among the faces that look down upon the present generation from the wall on which hang the portraits of the secretaries of the treasury. portraits of the secretaries of the treasury. F. H. R.

Letter List,

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending February 14, 1885. Persons calling will please say advertised and name the date.

A-Marietta Avery, Maria Adams, Mrs M E Avery, Mrs B A Anderson, Rebecca Atkinson, Mrs M A Ardis. E-Jennie Baker 2, Doia Barrett, Lucy P Beck-

nam, Lucy Benson, Jane Barkeinhalt, Louisa Bixby, Lizzie Brightwell, Anna Bolton, Vina Butler, Mis L A Boon, Emma Brunson, Letha Burdett, Mrs Burkes, Rena Brown, Hattie Brown, Miss P

Mrs Burkts, Rena Brown, Hattie Brown, Miss P Brown.

C-Ellen Coleman, Laura B Chapman, Emma Costner, Fannie Crawford, Annie Coggett, Anna Cousins, Mrs Fannie Curry.

D-Hattie Doodle, Nannie Susan Donahoo, Ellen Lriscoll, Ella Davis, Drnah Davis, Amanda Davis, F-Laura Famming, Mrs R F Farm, Mrs Caroline Fleming, Mrss Cornella Fleming, Sarahfisseli, Mrs M Fickling, Mrs M C Ford, Mrs W M Foster, Catherine Fox, Mss Wm Foster.

G-Mattle Grant, Emily Gorman, Hattie Geeder, Lucy Grinnell.

H-Jennie Harden, F A Hamlin, F M Hancock, Lena Hill, Fannie Hobos, Fannie E Horton, Mrs A P Howard, Mollie P Horbit, Emmie Howell, Wm S Hurd, Louisa M Harris, Millie Harris.

J-Winnie Johnson, Ellen Jenkins, Jane Jenkins, Mrs L Jones.

M-Sarah Mangham, Harriet Matthews, Mollie Merhaffy, Julia Merrweather, Gertrude Miller Maud McLemore, Maggie McGuire, Fannie Mur-

Maud McLemore, Maggie McGulle, Fainte Surphy.

N-L D Nicholson, Miss Elizabeth Norris.
O-Bonnie O'Donnell, Susie B Osborn.
P-Mrs A B Parson, Ann C Prater, Rosa Paxon,
Joanna Fannuttor, Maud L Prater, Emma W Piarce,
Martha Follard, Janie Pillings.
R-L P Ramey, Elitate Rerser, Annie Reed, Mrs
J W Reid, Mrs L A Reid, Alice Reid, Mrs M A S
Reynolds, Miss Mary Richards, Fannie Roberson,
Lovie Robinson, Mas J Robertson.
S-Grace Stephens, Mrs A B Swift, Mrs George
Sims, Mrs E Listringfellow, Miss Mary Scott, Hattle
K Scott. T-Mrs Emma Thomas, Miss Armantine Thomas, Mrs E L Thomas, Lucy Turnorn, Mrs J L Tye, Car-

rie Tyler.

V—Mrs E VanDyke, Miss C C Van Duzee.

W— Louisa Walke, Eugenia Wallace, Mollie A Walden, Mrs M A Wheat 2, Mrs M J Wright, Amelia R Wright, Mrs J M White, Mrs J M Wilson, July White, Elizabeth Wright, Mrs E A Wood, Mrs L B Wylie, Rachel Williams.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST. GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—W H Almand, Edgar Alexander, D R Anders, barles Andress, E L Allen, G S Andes, John T lder, George Angels, Jona Avery, Joseph Alexaner, Bob Allison.

A—W h Allhand, aggar acceptable of the Alder, George Angels, Jona Avery, Joseph Alexander, Bob Allison.

B—Berry & Marsh, Brown & Kirkpatrick, Byck & Selig, G N & S E Bemy, D J Brannan, W M Biake, H C Barnett, E Barry, Augustus F Blake, E Brooks, A Eraders, John C Brakfield, J C Barnes, Marion Ball, A O Bacon, Nath Blair, Dave Black, S & Bedlow, M R Bradford, T G Berry, Walter Booth, L H Brooks, J Blount, George Bowden, R M Brown, Ed Butler, S B J Bryant, J F Brown. Minter Brown, Ira M Brown, F G Brown, Aaron S Brown.

C—Jule R Camp, Cox & Bro, Cohen & Treish, E V Carell, B E Chapman, Wiley Calhoun, Charles Craig, R M Cason, C H Castens 2, Mr Campbell, Josephth Caldwell, Levi Crews, J M Crenshaw, Billie Cellon, J F Chipley, C B Chiton, Joseph Cubig, C J Conn, N A Collins, T R Cook, Albert H Cole, Rollia Caswick, Benjamin Congdon 3, George Croft, R O Cotten, L M Cottonham, B F Cunningham, L E Cummings, E Clark, J A Clark, Jasper Clark.

D—Dillar & Johnson, John Dartain, Isaac F Davis, Charles Darlington, William Day, John A Dawson, H S Danziger, George DeLamar R L Derrington. A J Dilliger, G W Dixon, A L Dickinson, Ed Dorsey, John Dorsey, J R DuBose.

E—Frassis Epps, Joseph E Erbs, W L Evans, Lawton B Evans, R D Evans, J F Evans, Jacob Easterling, Reuben Eliot, W H Ellis.

F—G T Fairbanks, Robert L Fambro, J P Fears, H Frierson, George Foster, A M Foute.

G—Goodright & Laster, Dan Gay, Ben Grant, Ira Glat, Millie Goyle, Charles T Gause, John R Green, J Grier, C J Gilbert, James Goodman, J M Goode, H—Hutchinson & Mosley, Holmes & Nutting, John Haralson. W J Hut & Co, Hightower & Christopher, J W Hall, Charles Harcord, W N Haocks, Wm Hacket, G F Hays, W J Hall, Dr W J Hall, R Heaverson, Asbet Herison, William Heuson, Z Hillman, C Hightower, George Howesworth, J A Holliday, Marion Hodges 2, B A Howe, Robert Hoke, R Holliday M Marion Hodges 2, B A Howe, Robert Hoke, R Holliday, Marion Hodges 2, B A Howe, Robert Hoke, R Holliday, Marion Hodges 2, B A Howe, Robert Hoke, R Holliday Marion Hodges 2, B A Howe, Robert Hok

bard.

I—B N Iverson.

J—A C Jones, Ben Johnson, William Jordan, J R Jordan, Reuben Jourdam, Walter Johnson, C L Johnson, Joseph M Jett, William Jennings, John A James, W A Jester.

K—Richard Iyle, R G Keene, Roeford Kereth, F H Kelly, Edward Kelly, Daniel Kline, Daniel Karstein, F C Kaiser, Richard J King, John J Kin Sey, James A King. Karstein, F. C. Kanser, Rochard Sey, James A. King,
L.—Thomas P. Lilly 5, H. H. Lee, J. P. Leake, J. E. Lowis, Thomas E. Lewis, Jules LePage, Dr. B. F. Leake, Tony Lavely 2, Ed. M. Langston, A. O. Light-hill, S. N. Lineberrp, H. P. Lighteap, John W. Lineberry, H. P. Lighteap, J. Lineberry, H. P. Lighteap, Lineberry, H. P. Lighteap, Lineberry, H. P. Lighteap, Lineberry, H. P. Lighteap, Lineberry, H. Lineberry, H. Lineberry, H. Lineberry, H. P. Lighteap, Lineberry, H. Lineberry, H. Lineberry, H. P. Lighteap, Lineberry, H. Lineberry, H. Lineberry, H. Lineberry, H. P. Lighteap, Lineberry, H. Linebe

hill, 8 N Lineberrp, H P Lightcap, John W Lineberry.

M-May & Sylvester, Mullarky, Austin & Co, Tom Martin, Popy Malone, W A Maione, H W Martin, B J Meadors, John Mins, N 8 Millett, Aaron Mitchell, Henry Miller, John Mitchell, James Maries, 1roy W Morgan, George W Moore, William Muller, H Mulligan, P & McDaniel, Stephen McGirk, Ned McWhorter, Will R McCoy, J N McGoote, Henry McGee, Williom McDowell, Perry McCrary, Belle McCravy, John McGuer, D T McDonough, Andrew mcGenee.

N-J M Nyely, Mark A Nelson, Edgar Nichols, George Nolan.

O-Willie O'Brient, Thomas O'Donivell, W L Orel, J S Overton.

P-D M Pope, Samuel N Pitchford, Lovejoy Pink-

George Nolan.

O-Willie O'Brient, Thomas O'Donivell, W L Orel, J 8 Overton.

P-D M Pope, Samuel N Pitchford, Lovejoy Pinkney, E 8 Phelps, J L Payne, W P Patman, George Payne, Assignee Payne, Parkins. & Allen, Priscoss, Swepson & Co, Powell, Ivey & Co.

R-Rerss Bros, Reat, O'Connor & Bailey, Thomas Reddington, M W Raymond, Ed Raine Jr, J P Rankin, David Reynolds, John W Reid, Mark Reid, Leurs Rill, R L Roberts, Henry Rosenthal, Mr Robinson, James Robinson, O, Roberts, G C Roy, E A Rosboro, Moses Rhodes, John L Rucker.

8-F J Stanford, I L Stansell, L V Stetson, H A Snelling, Warren Sears, N S Spears, J W Seagan, C C Sewall, R C Stewart, R W Sheffield, W E Sheehan, Mr Siffits, Bartolomeo Signorelli, H Silverman, W A Stovall, Abe Shaff, James B Smith, W E Smith, Benjamin Smith, S G Smith, H W Smith, H W Smith, Henry G Smith, S D Smith, Charles Smith, Brisco Smith, Mark Smith.

T-D H Twaits, W H Taylor, I J Terry, Sam Tredele, A B Tribble, W L Thomas, Homer Thora ton, Robert Thurmian.

U-T G Underwood.

W-Whitfield, Powers & Co, G H Watkins, Shomo Walker Wm Wall, Y G Walker, Jim Walker, Wm Ware, W H Wheeler, Doet Weaber, A C Wheelers, Henry Wetmore, N Whiteside, Edward E V White, Allen Willson, Jack Willingham, Frank L White, C J Winter, M L Wood, I Wolff, M J Wood, J N Wood, David Williams, Belle Williams, W S Williams, Y-Lye Young, J A Young.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS, MISCELLANEOUS,
Quinnapiac Fertilizer Co.
University Publishing Co.
Pioneer Co-operation Co.
Manufacturers Finley's Cotton Press.
Brush Electric Light Co.
Ga State Grange Fertilizing Co,
Ed Free Press.
Leslie's M'ig and Copying Oo.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER, THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER,
James E Minor.
Rev Albert Salisbury.
Richard T Jeffries.
John S Oglivie.
Fannie E Roy.
Jennie Negley.
W H Kates.
J N Erask.
B I Dorr.
J Fricker.
To insure safe and prompt delivery, have your

letters addressed to street and numbers.
W. T. B. WILSON, Postmaster.
A. P. WOODWARD, Asst. Postmaster. Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 14, 1885. List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of: Remaining undsposed of:

Southwestern circuit. 4
Pataula circuit. 2
Chatahoochee circuit. 10
Middle circuit. 8
Comulgee circuit. 10
Macon cicuit. 15
Brunswick circuit. 10
Flint circuit. 6
Coweta circuit. 4
Rome circuit. 4
Rome circuit. 7
Cherokee circuit. 8
Augusta circuit. 8
Ocmulgee circuit. 10
Kastern circuit. 3
Coweta circuit. 4
Atlanta circuit. 27
Cherokee circuit. 8

ALBANY CIRCUIT. No. 6. Argument concluded. No. 1. Collins vs. McCormick et al., Continued.
No. 4. Youngblood et al. vs. Youngblood, adm'r.
Equity, from Dooly. Argued. Kibbee & Martin, for plaintiffs in error. C. C. Duncan; J. L.
Toole; W. A. Hawkins. for defendant.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT. No. 4. Richardson, ex'r, vs. Allen. Suit on bond, from Lee. Argued. B. P. Hollis; G. W. Wormick, for plaintiff in error. Hawkins & Hawkins, for defendant.

No. 1. Shorter, guardian, vs. Williams. Application for guardianship, from Sumter. H. R. Shorter; E. G. Simmons; D. A. Vason, for plaintiff in error. L. L. Albritton; Guerry & Son, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Guerry, the court adourned to 9:30 a. m. on Monday next

She Took The Cake the Cincinnati Traveler.

A bung man married an East End girl who, after the manner of some fashionable young women, was somewhat slangy. One day at dinner he tasted the cake, and, noticing some peculiarity about it, he remarked:

Where did you get this, my dear?" "I made it myself," she replied proudly.
"No; you don't say! Why, I didn't know you

could cook at all."

"Oh, yes, you bet as a cook I take the cake."

"Well, I'm glad you do," he responded, wearily, dropping his piece on the floor with a dull thud that knocked the plastering off clear down to the caller.

Saturday afternoon one solitaire diamond ear ring. A liberal reward will be paid for its return.
J. M. Higs.

AMUSEMENTS. OPERA HOUSE.

THE GEORGIA WONDER! Miss Lula Hurs

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

MONDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 16th. This Greatest of All Living Human Problems has Been Submitted to the Keenest Intellects, and is Still Unsolved!

FCOD FOR REFLECTION! MIRTH FOR THE MILLION!
NEW TESTS THAT CONFOUND THE WISE! Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats at Phillips & Crew's, 75 cenis.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE! TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

BARLOW & WILSON'S MAMMOTH MINSTREUS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRURY 18TH. The management has the honor to announce that he has arranged for the return of the dis-tinguished Society Acress

RHEA For one night and special matinee, Wednesday February 18th. MATINEE at 3:

ARCADIA. AN UNEOUAL MATCH.

To be presented with an unrivalled dramatic company under the direction of Mr. James M. Morrissey. Iorrissey.
Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's.
Parquette and Dress Circle \$1.50.
Balcony \$1.00.
Admission at Matinee 75c. Reserved \$1.00.

Friday and Saturday Nights, Feb. 20 and 21, and Matinee Saturday.

Only appearance here of the world-renowned artists, in English, AIMEE,

IN AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING ROLE, Supported by a Superior American Company, under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU, presenting the immensely successful farcical comedy, written expressly for Mile. AIMEE, by JESSOP & GILL, "MAM'ZELLE."

THE GREAT PLAY OF SURPRISES. Mile. AIMEE will sing her famous English, German, French and Spanish song, including her matchless impersonations of the lady Song and Lance Artiste in

"PRETTY AS A PICTURE." Prices as usual. Reserved seats 25c, extra at Phillips & Crew's.

\$25 Reward.

WILL BE PAID FOR CHARLES RABLETS.

He is twenty-three years old, ginger-cake color, no beard, low and chunky, weight 130 pounds; had on red jeans pants and coat, new homespun shirt, black hat. He is in for eight months.

JOHN W. NELMS,



We would like for every lady who is afflicted with any trouble peculiar to her sex to send us her name that we may mail her FREE our book on the

" BEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF WOMEN. Read what the "Southern World," says of it.

Respectfully, THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. WOMAN: Her Health and Happiness. Respectfully decleated to Mothers, Wives, Sisters, Daughters. 16 pages.

This is the unpretending title of a pamphlet before

us and we can truly say that we have never read a work containing so much important and interesting information in so small a small, a space. It is concise and comprehensive, and can be read with prot by the large majority of the female world. The early decay of the Amarican women is due partly to lack of vigor of their mothers and grandmothers, increasing with each generation, and a disregard of hygenic rules for the preservation of health. This little work details in graphic manner the progress of medical science, the peculiar dangers of the female sex and the path of duty and

safety for them. Any movement looking to the amelioration of their sufferings, the building up of their broken constitutions, and increase of their vigor and strength, thereby enuring to perfect health and happiness, is truly a philanthropic work. In this light we consider this small pamphlet a public light we consider this small panipute a particle benefaction and would recommend every lady to write for a copy and read it carefully. It will be sent free. Address the THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Of the remedies offered by this company, we may be permitted to say, that for the purpose specified

they have no superior. The editor of his own knowledge can testify to their worth. The originator of these remedies is a gentleman of probity and standing, who has devoted years of studyin their preparation, and the fact is are soug [sign] who use them, that they are snake incalculable value.—Southern

REMOVAL. ASSIGNEE'S SALE,

A. P. Stewart & Co. I SHALL VACATE THE PREMISES No. 9 WHITE-ball street, on 1st of March, and in the mean-time offer great bargains in the line of Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Lard Cans,

Oil Tanks,

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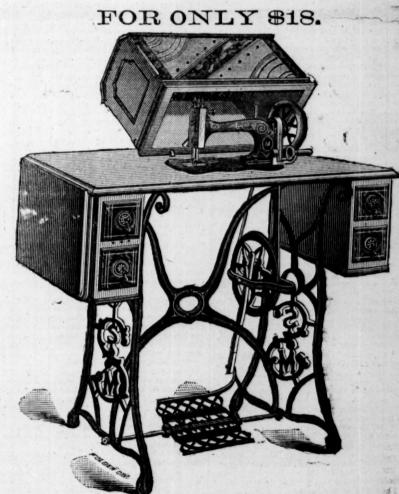
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MOLLEY'S PERIL.

HOW THE DANITES TACKLE

Who Had a Pretty Wife-The Story of a Pioneer Mormon-The Long March to Salt Lake City-Sent on a Mission and Returns in the Nick of Time-Flight and Escape.

It was at the close of a pleasant day, when a party of sportsmen were sitting about the door of a substantial farmhouse, chatting with our host, a sturdy specimen of manhood, whose winter of life was "frosty, but kindly." One of the party had started on the "Mormon question," when another, pointing to the old man, said:

"Adams was a pioneer Mormon, and can tell you all about it. Ask him why he apos-

No sooner suggested than acted upon, and old John, smiling good humoredly, consented to give us the story. Would that I could give the quaint phraseology, the rough yet tender pathos and the kindly humor which gave the narrative its great charm. The former I will preserve so far as I can, and tell

the tale as it was told to me."

"Ya-as, I hev been a saint," began Adams, and continued: "I went to Utah in '43, and walk't most the way. Ye see I was a young feller then, an' hed a good farm an' a purty wife, who hain't got over bein' purty yet, ter my wasy o' thinkin'. My heart was jis tied up in her, an' I work't airly an' late fur us both, an' we was happy and comfitibul when one o' them Mormon mishoners cum along, an' he was the slickest talkin' coon ye iver heerd, an' he put up at my house. He didn't hev no pus nor seript'; but that wasant nothin'; thar was dum few as come trompin long thar in them days as did hev much of enythin'. I tuk 'em in all a-same, an' we gin 'em what we had.

"This feller said he was a saint o' the Lord, an' he wanted ter preach the gospil in our the tale as it was told to me."

an'he wanted ter preach the gospil in our parts, kase thar's whar his mishun was. I didn't hev no scrupils; an' the women—wal, reknow how wimmin is about preachers—she yeknow how wimmin is about preachers—she said, 'let him stay,' an' he stopped along that fur nigh onto a month, a-preachin' an' a-tell-in' about the glorees o' Zion an' the bliss o' the Kingdom, an' all sich stuff, till he got the wimmen mos' crazy.

"Now, I wun't say but how I was sort o' taken in 'ith the doctring, myself; any way I

wimmen mos' crazy.

"Now, I wun't say but how I was sort o' taken in 'ith the doctrine myself; any way, I was taken in an' dun fur on the Mormon question. I was convarted. But I'll say this 'cre, as my wife done as much torts it as the mishuner. She'd gi'en right in to the doctrine, an' she uset to taik to me about bein' one o' the Lord's chosen, an' a-goin with Joseph and Hytum, an' the rist o' the saints, right along on the trail to glory. So I sold out the farm for cash and Molly and me we moved over into Nauvoo, whar we hed to go thro', the endowment biz'ness, kase we wa-ant married fur time an' etarnity in 'the world.'

"Gents, ye mayn't think it, but my ole 'oman was jist too purty for enything them days. She'd brown, shiny hair, an' great, big hazel eyes, red cheeks, an' a little mouth as was jist a livin' kiss, an' thar wa-ant nuthen' cud beat her on shape, nuther. I jist loved that gal, for she wa-an't much more'n a gal then."

The ole man looked around to see whether his "ole 'oman" had heard his praiseful reminiscences, but that comely dame had disappeared early in the course of the story, and if within hearing, was not in sight, so, after draining a mug of cider, Adams proceeded: "I don't s'pose thar's eny use in goin' over the Nauvoo biz'nis. No two hes iver told it the same. Eny way, Joseph an' Hyrum wus kit at Carthege, an' iv'ry thin' wus in a mix till Brigham Young tuk nolt, an' then things jump!, tust to 'winter quarters', an' then to Call'eke. The story's been told ofte'n. Did Sell-eke. The story's been tool ofto in. Dar iver chy wan o'y e drive an ox-team about a thousant or twelve hundert miles? My Molly, my purty Molly, got pecket an' the color wen esten her checks, an' her eyes war dull, an' her mouth that sweet little mouth; got drawd at the corners an' sad, an' her har wur sun-tanned an' faded, and she got sort o' careless in her dress, cummin o' livin' in a series alors on' then ye see gents, we war wagin so long, an' then, ye see, gents, we war expectectin' a babby. It war hard on Molly. I sort o' think I car'd more for her jist then 'n

me times she'd cum out an' walk along side me, an' she'd talk about the ole farm an' the ole times, wen we wus a-cortin' an' her v'ice 'd git sort o' sad an' m'nful, an' her eyes 'd luk jist as the' she didn't see 'nuthin' cry. An' w'en we'd stop at nights she'd cum an' sit in my arms, an' put her head on my shoulder, an' cry out, so weak an' pitiful, 'Oh, John! ain't we niver goin' to git thar?'
"Wal wen we war in the Ecokies the babby cum, an' I tho't as how it'd be a comfort to

but it didn't stay long, poor little gal,

Molly, but it didn't stay long, poor little gal, an' I buried it in a pleasant green valley, war we left it, as Molly said, to be taken car' of by Him as calls the little children to Him.

"Fin'ly we got to Salt Lake, an' I left Molly thar to git risted an' went up No'thards an' tuck up some land, an' arter four er five months I got things in shape an' bro't Molly up. An' it was my ole Molly, with the bright eyes an' laffin mouth 'at wint singin' aroun' that air dodee shanty an made it hum fur me, an' a happy win.

that air dodee shanty an made it hum fur me, an's happy wun.
"Wall, the lan' give good craps, an' my stock was gittin' more an' more, an' I was look't on as a risin' man in Israel, an' thar was unly wan thin' as bothered me—but I niver let on to Molly, fur I wouldn't a tolt her for a good bit. Ye see, those durned biships an' elders kept arter me to go inter the celestial marriage biz'nis, an' I wuddn't do it. They kept a-sayin' as how Molly didn't hev no more children, an' how it was my dooty to bild up the Kingdom. Fin'ly I got mad and tolt 'em that ef my bildin up the Kingdom ment takin' another 'oman, they could figger on my doin' mighty little of the work. But they kept at it fur three or four years, till I they kept at it fur three of our years, till I up an' sez to Brigham that if I heerd eny more about it I'd just pull up an' leave the Kingdom altogether. It made the ole man purty mad, but he didn't say much; that wa-ant his way—he did things; an' wot he did ter me was ter send me on a mishun. Thar wa'an't no use kickin', so I jist got reddy n' started fur my field o' labor.

an' started fur my field o'labor.

"It don't make no matter whar it was, but I don' think the Lord prospered my work. Ther was more kicks nor ha'pence, an' I was thinkin' a good sight more o' Molly than thinkin' a good sight more o' Molly than mishuns. I never heerd from her, fur mails was skeerce in them days, but I was allus a-thinkin' about her, an' wonderin' how she was out thar all alone, an' wen my two years cuin to an end ye bet I started west sharp

'Goin' acrost the plains I jist kept a-dream "Goin' acrost the plains I jist kept a-dreamin' to myself how the house look't, an' how
Molly was, an' how s'priset she'd be ter see
me agin an' a-wond'rin, whether a babby we
sort o' s'pected when I cum away had arriv.
An' so the time wint on ontil we was past the
Reckies, wen wan day a stranger rid up an'
sort o' look't over the people an' gives me a
sort o' long stare, then he wint off a-talkin'
with the cap'n—he was a Gentile—ev'ry
waynet' ne wile lookin' tout me. I didn't with the cap'n—he was a Gentile—ev'ry wancet'n a wile lookin' torts me. I didn't s'picion enythin' at fust, but somehow didn't seption environ as task, but some of the leasy in my mind about the way the stranger look't at me, an' wen'he startet off weat-'ards I was glad to git shet o' him. But I was clean tuk back wen the cap'n cum an' call't

me out o' heerin', an' sez. "Wot hev ye bin doin' to git the Danites

arter yer?' "'Poin'?' sez 1; 'I haint been doin' nuth-

"Look a-heer, John,' sez he, 'I've tuk

"Look a heer, John,' see he, 'I've tuk a fancy ter ye, an' I don't want ter see ye githurt, but them devils is arter ye, an' ye'd better make yerself mighty akeerce if ye don't want a hole in yer skin. I tell ye this train nint healthy. They've got ye mark't.'
"I din't skeer very much in them days, but wen I heerd that, the cole sweat bruk out all over me, for I know't ef that gang got arter me I was a gone coon. Then I thot o' Molly, an' I jist grited my teeth an' swore I'd see her agin, en'yway an' find out what the row

an' I hed a fust-class American hoss. I wasn't afeard o' Ingins, an' I know't most iv'-ry trail over the mountains; so I jist laid my plan, an', without sayin' a word to eny wan, I laid in some rations, an' that night, wen iv'ry thin' was dark an' quiet, I lit out torts the mountains. It was purty sharp work gettin out without enybody knowin', but I did, an, at sun-up I was miles away an' clos't to the Wasatch range, makin' fur a pass I know't that 'ud bring me out clos't to my ranch.

"Arter I got into the hills I went slower, sparin' my hoss, but hurr'in' all the same, an' about sundown the third day arter leavin' the train, I look't down the kenyon an' thar was my farm below me.

train, I look't down the kenyon an' thar was my farm below me.
"Now, ye see, they was s'pectin' o' me at Salt Lake fust, an' ef they twas a layin' fur me it 'ud be on the road thar, an' I know't I was clar ahead o' the train, but thar wa-ant no use in bein' too fast, so I jist pickets my hose in a side kenyon, an' laid low till arter dark, wen I started down the pass an' crawls up ter my own house jist like an Injin or a thief. I don't know wot made me do it, but somehow I had an' idee the quieter I kept the better it 'ud be fur me. An' I was jist about as right as a man cud be, fur that time enyhow.

"Thar was a light in wan o' the rooms that "Thar was a light in wan o' the rooms that shun thro' the window, an' I crawl't up an' look't in, an' thar was a sight as jist tuk away my breath. Thar was Molly, an' thar was suthin' else, too; an' wen I see that little thin' in a sort o' box, I neerly hollert right out, for 'twas a babby—a reel live babby; an' iv'ry thin' lookin' sweet an' humlike in the room. An' I was jist thinkin' o' makin' myself knownst, w'en Molly gits up from war she was a settin' an' I sees her face for the fust time, an' sich a sad car'worn face it was. She leent over that kid, an' then knelt down an' clasps her han's tergither, an' I cud see the tears a-rollin' down her cheeks, an' she was a-rockin' back an' forrits. I tell ye if she wa-an't a rastlin' in prar then nobody ever was a-rockin back an lotter.
wa-an't a rastin' in prar then nobody ever
was. An' I jist stood thar an' look't, an' was
jist goin' in to put my arms around her an'
tell her that her ole Jack was back agin, wen
I heert v'ices, an' then I see her g'in a start
an' a look o' fear come into her face as she
stal listonin'.

an' a look o' fear come into her lace as stud listenin'.

"I crawl't up ter the corner o' the house, an' I see two men a cumin' torts the door, an' wen they got purty clos't they stopt an' wan says to 'tother:

""Wal, I reckon we've got the durned cuss now, fur Bill Hickman's got a hint he's ter be

removet."
"Ef Bill is arter him, says 'tuther fellow,
'he'll be whar no man'll iver see him again.
I s'pose bishop, ye'll console the widder, an'
be a father to the fatherless, wun't ye? An'
the cuss give a sort o' chuckil that made me
grit my teeth.

grit my teeth. "Then the fust man spoke up agin, an' sez

he. Keep yer durn mouth shet, ye fool; she mought heer us. Ye go 'long hum, an' I'll go in an' break the sad news.' go in an' break the sad news.'

"Well I tell ye, I was layin' low an' keepin' dark then, an' I watcht the feller go to the door, heerd him knock, an' the door opent an' he wint in, an' the other feller, arter seein' him in, give another chuckil, an' startet right torts me, an' before he knowt whar he was I had him down with my hand on his throat an' a pistol in his mouth. He jist give wan skeert fook an' whispert, 'Jack Adams by God!' then he laid still.

fook an' whispert, 'Jack Adams by God!' then he laid still.

"Yes, its Jack Adams!' sez I; 'ye didn't s'pect ter see him, did ye, Tom Hentz?'

"Now wot's goin' on here?' sez I; 'jist ye tell me, an' don't talk too loud, er git excited, kase this gun's mighty easy on the trigger.'

"Jack, sez he, quiet like, 'let me up an' I'll tell you iv'ry thin'. I was allers yer fren' Jack, an' its meas sent the man ter tell the train cap'n ter give yer notice. Damn that biship! I hate him, an' I'll git quits with him ef I die fur it.'

ef l die fur it.'
"'All right,' I sez; 'cum out to the barn,
but walk keerful, kase the gun mought go off. "Wen we gits to the barn, Hentz sez in a whisper, 'Jack, they want ter put ye out in the way. They've been a tryin' to make Molly take a biship's divarce an' marry the biship in thar butshe wouldn't. They tolt her ye was ded, an' she wouldn't. They tolt her ye was ded, an' she wouldn't blieve 'em, kase I kept tellin her ye wasn't; jest ask her if I didn't. Then I got on to Bill Hickman's bein' sent for, an' 'pishsn't was fur ye, an' I got word ter a Gentile trapper ter go out an warn ye. Now yer here wot ye goin' ter do? I'm yer fren' an I'll stan' by'ye an' go' with ye, inr I'm siek of this. 'Jack,'—an' his v'ice had an awful whisper—'Jack, I want ter kill the biship; he rob't me o' my gal. I swore I'd kill him, but I've been watchin' yer wife an' waitin' fur ye to cum back. I made up with him, an' he thinks' I'm a fool, but I hate him.' 'Wal, ye see' gents, I know't that Hentz

"Wal ve see gents. I know't that Hent had been a good fren' o' mine in ole days, an' I know't the biship hed taken away his sweet heart, besides which, thar was truth in the he talk't, so I jist up an'ses:

"Leave, sez he; 'leave iv'rythin'. "Leave, 'sez he; 'leave iv'rythin'. Yer life, yer wife, an' yer babby air all gone of yer try ter stay here. I've laid awake nights thinkin' it out, an' I've tolt Molly time an' agin about it. Ye've got nigh onto three thousan' dollars hid up in the house. Thar's wot ye left with Molly, what Molly's made sence, an' all o' mine—it's all thar. Thar's five good saddle horses here, two rifles, an' plenty o' powder an' ball. Molly can ride an' shoot with enyone—I larnt her—an' ye an' me kin take turn about a-packin' the kid. Thar's lots o' grnb reddy fur the time, an' the time hez cum.'

the time hez cum.'
"Wot about the biship?' sez I. "Wot about the biship?" sez I.

"Jist yer leave him ter me, an' he wun't trubble ye. We'll pack two horses, an' thar's mine, an' we'll strike over the mountains an' run no'theast fur a tradin' post, an' then to

"Injust sez 1.
"Mormous is wus, sez he.
"I'm yer man, Tom! Now fur the house
an' the biship."
"The biship's mine, sez Tom, as he walk't sof'ly to the house, him leadin'.'
"Go in fust,' sez Tom, 'an' skeer the biship,
I'll do the rist.' "So we wint up an' open't the door sof'ly,

an' I heert Molly's v'ice a-sayin':

"It's a lie! He ain' dead; an' ef he is, it's
you that killed him.'

"An' thin ljist steps in the door an' saz I,

"It are a lie. He aint dead!" "Wall, ye ought ter seen that biship's face He jist turnt witer'n a sheet an' sort o' stag

ger't back, an' the nex' minit Tom was on top o' him, an' he was down with a gag in his mouth an' a lariat aroun' his arms. "Molly jist give wan screech an' she was hangin' on my neck, cryin' like her heart'd

"Tom finish't tyin' up the biship, an' thin "Thar ain't no time fur cryin', Molly, it's

he sez to us:

"'Thar ain't no time fur cryin', Molly, it's time ter.go. Ye'll hev lots o' time fur huggin' Jack 'tween here an' the states.'

"Wall, how that gal did fly around'.. Ye see, she an' Tom had talk't over so much that it seemt all right to her fur me to be thar, an' in less time 'n it takes to tell the packs was made up an' iv'rythin' was reddy fur the hosses. All the time we was fixin' the biship haid thar an' follow't us with his eyes. I'd jist as lief kilt him like a snake, but he was Tom's, so I didn't say nuthin't to him but jist kept on fixin' the packs; an' wen Tom fetcht the hosses aroun' we got iv'rythin' on, an' I put Molly in her saddle; she was drest in boy's clo's an' rid man fashion. I jumps on another hoss with the babby, an' Tom gits on hisn. Molly takes wan lead line, Tom tother, an' off we goes torts the kenyon, an' wen we cum to

we goes torts the kenyon, an' wen we cum to the fut o' the trail Tom sez: Now I leave ye here to go ter my cabin an' git my thin's. Ye wait fur me in Rattlesnake gulch, an' Jack kin git his hoss down an' I'll jine ye with a s'prise party in an hour. It's aily yet, an' by sun-up we'll be fur 'nuff off. Besides, I want to put 'em off the trail,' au' he went off laffin'.

Resides, I want to put 'em off the trail,' an' he went off laffin'.

"Wall, we rides up Rattlesnake gulch—Molly, an' me, and the babby—an' I gits my 'Merican hoss, an' we waits fur Tom, an' ia about an hour he cums along, an' durned of he didn't hev a s'prise party; fur thar on another hose, in boy's clo's, an' ridn' man fashion, was the biship's wife number two—Tom's ole sweetheart.

"Ye are, she'd alluz hated the biship, an be-

run weniver he cum fur her, an' they wa waitin' fur me. "Tom,' sez I, 'wot did ye do wit

""Tom,' sez I, 'wot did ye do with he biship?"
""Wall,' sez he, 'I jist left him lyin' thar tied, an' Jane, she stuck a notice on the door sayin' as how the'd all gone to Salt Laketo go tho' the Endowment house with Molly."
"Then ye didn't kill him?' sez I.
""Kill him? Naw! He'll eat his own heart out wen he gits loose an' fin's we's all gone, an' Jane hez tuk all the money he stolt from her father wen he died. But he 'll be awful hungry wen they fin' him, an' that wun't be fur three days at the quickest.
"Wall, gente, we started, an' we'd some rough times, but got through all sate. Tom an' Jane was marriet all reg'lar by a justice o' the peace, an' are on this farm, an' that's my s'perience with the Mormons.
"I've prospered sence, an' I kin jist tell ye, gents, that ef eny man wants ter jine the Latterday saints he kin do it, but I don't wan eny in mine. I'm a 'postate from way back So's the ole 'eman."

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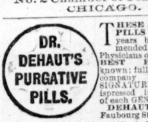
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IRWIN, GREEN & CO. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS No. 2 Chamber of Commerce,



GNATURE "Dehaut" PILLS.

| ispressed into the bottom of each GENUINE BOX. DEHAUT, 147 Rude du Faubourg St. Denis, Paris.
| E. FOUGERA & CO., 20 North William Street man.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta & West Point R.R. MONTGOMERY, Ald., January 11th, 1885

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE Between Georgia, South Carolina and the North to

NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS and all points in the Southwest. Three daily PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Washington, Atlanta and Mobile and New Orleans, TAKING EFFECT SUNDAY, JAN. 18th, 1885.

	NO. 5	0.	No. 52.	No. 54	No. 2.
Lv. Atlanta	12 30 p	m	11 40 pm	3 00 pm	3 55 pm
Ar Fairburn	1 13 p	m	12 28 pm		4 43 pm
" Palmetto	1 25 p	m	12 48 pm	- 1	4 57 pm
" Newnau	2 00 p	m	1 14 am		5 28 pm
" Grantville			1 49 am		5 59 pm
". Hogansville			204 am		6 15 pm
" LaGrange	3 18 p	m	2 33 am		6 45 pm
West Point	3 43 p	m	8 00 am	5 22 pm	
"Opelika	4 82 p	m	3 58 am	6 00 pm	
" Columbus	7 22 p	m		7 22 pm	
" Montgom'y	7 00 p	m	6 30 am	7 55 pm	
Pensacola	5 03 a	m			
Mobile	2 40 a	m	2 00 pm	2 05 am	
Ar. N. Orleans		m	7 30 pm	6 20 am	
,NO	DRTH	во	UNDTR	AINS.	

	No. 51.	No. 53.	No. 55.	No. 1.
Lv.N. Orleans	8 20 pm	8 00 am	11 00 pm	
" Mobile	1 15 am	1 35 pm	3 35 am	
" Montgom'y	805 am	9 00 pm	9 45 am	
" Columbus	8 45 am	9 05 pm	8 45 am	
"Opelika	10 24 am	11 35 pm	11 42 am	
"West Point.	11 13 am			
" LaGrange				6 40 am
" Hogansville				7 09 am
" Grantville	12 21 pm	2 48 am		7 24 am
" Newnan	12 52 pm	218 am		7 54-am
"Palmetto	1 27 pm	3 48 am	10.	8 24 am
" Fairburn	141 pm	3 02 am		8 38 am
Ar. Atlanta	2 30 pm	3 45 am	2 40 pm	9 25 am

Orleans on all trains.
Western railroad sleepers on trains 52 and 53 between Atlanta and Columbus.
Train 52 connects at Montgomery with trains for Selma and Eufaula.
CECIL GABBETT, Gen'i Manager, Montgomery, CHAS, H. CROMWELL, G. P. A., Ala.
A. J. ORME, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF ALL TRAINS

DESTINATION.	L	EA	VI		A	RE	[V]	8.
	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
ESTERN & ATLANTIC R.R.	8	nn		m	,	25	-	777
hattanooga and East and West						07		
ennesaw train						25		
ingston and Rome accom'n						15		
arietta accommodation						40		
hattanooga and West						40		
ICHMOND & DANVILLE RR			*	-		*	σ	-
harlotte and North and East	7	40		m	10	30	n	m
harlotte and North and East						001		
ainesville accommodation						20		
CENTRAL RAILROAD.	100	33	•	10				
scon and Southwest Ga	3	55	8	m	11	20	p	m
scon and Albany	1	50	D	m	12	25	p	12
arnesville accommodation	5	00	p	m	8	10	8	123
acon and Savannah		10	D	m	7	30		m
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	1			180	1157			
nonsta	8	00		m	. 5	45	p	I
arkston accommodation	1	25	p	m	3	25	P	m
ngusta and Charleston	2	45	P	m	1	60	P	n
ecatur accommodation						50		
wington accommodation						00		
ugusta and Charleston	8	20	P	m	6	40		п
TTANTA & WEST P'T R. R.	1		1		130			
Links and West	110	20	-	-	9	90	-	200

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Richmond and Danville

The Great Through Car Route

-WITH-

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS AND THROUGH

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE COMPLETE BETWEEN THE

SOUTH AND NORTH 72 MILES SHORTER

-AND-8 HOURS QUICKER

Than any other route

To Washington and the East. Richmond and Danville Railroad Time

Schedule in effect, Oct. 12th,	Mail and Express No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atjanta (City Time) Leave Atlanta (B. & D. Time) Luis Greenville Charlotte Salisbury Greensboro Arriye Danville	8 40 a m 11 04 a m 2 50 p m 6 30 p m 7 53 p m 9 28 p m	5 30 a m 7 17 a m 9 20 a m
Leave Danville	11 80 p m 1 55 a m 8 60 a m 8 20 a m 9 20 a m 12 45 p m 8 40 p m 6 25 am	11 45 a m 8 00 p m 5 25 p m 10 25 p m 11 15 p m 12 30 a m 3 40 a m 6 40 a m 3 30 p m
Leave Danville		11 25 a m 8 00 p m 4 58 p m
GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODA LeaveAtlanta city timeArrive Gainesville RETURNING. Leave Gainesville city timeArrive Atlanta	***************************************	4 80 p m 6 40 p m

ONLY 31 HOURS TRANSIT ATLANTA TO NEW YORK The Only Line Running Pullman Builet and Sleep ing Cars, without change, Atlanta to New York vis Washington.

Births secured and numbers given ten days in advance in these cars. Train number 55 has Pullman Falace cas New Orleans to Washington.

Train number 51 has Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Car Atlanta to New York.

Two daily trains for Athens, Ga.

CAGO.	EXCEPT.	SUNDAY.
THESE CELEBRATD PILLS have for 3 years been recom- mended by the leading Physicians of Paris as the BEST FURGATIVE known: full directions ac-	F. BERKELY, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga. C. W. CHEARS, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. Atlanta, Ga.	M. SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Vs. G. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agent, Avianta. Gen.
Lammany tham The	Manager and several contract of the section of the	AND REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O

The Georgia Pacific Railway

LOCAL TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT JAN. 4, 1885 CENTRAL STANDARD TIME,

	No. 50. NOrle'ns & Shrev. †Expr's.	No. 54. New Orleans Mail	No. 52. †Night Exp.
Lv. Atlanta *Simpson St. *Rowell	1 27 pm 1 33 pm	9 00 am 9 10 am 9 16 am 9 25 am	II 10pm 11 17pm 11 30pm
Peyton Chattahoochee *Concord		9 28 am 9 40 am 9 46 am	
Austell	2 11 pm	9 57 am 16 03 am 10 18 am	12 20am 12 40am
Villa Rica		10 32 am 10 48 am 11 07 am 11 30 am	1 17am 1 41am
Tallapoosa Muscadine Edwardsville		12 25 pm	3 06am
Heflin Davisville		12 45 pm 1 03 pm 1 17 pm	
Choccolocco DeArmanville Oxford		1 25 pm 1 34 pm	4 38am
*Oxanna Anniston Bynums	6 00 pm	1 46 pm 2 05 pm 2 15 pm 2 36 pm	
Lincoln Riverside		2 46 pm 3 01 pm 3 15 pm	5 48am 6 10am 6 27am
Eden *Cook'sSprings *Bromton		3 30 pm 3 34 pm 3 50 pm 4 05 pm	6 51am 7 13am
*Irondale Birmingham	7 05 pm	4 15 pm	7 50am 8 30am
Ar. Meridian " New Orleans	1 05 am 7 00 am		
Ar. Jackson Vicksburg ShreveportLy	6 10 am 8 40 am 7 10 pm		
	N '0 51.	1	

Vicksburg	8 40 am 7 10 pm		
	N '0 51. Atlanta Fast †Exp's	No. 55, †Fast Express.	No. 58 Nigh †Exp's
Ar.Atlanta Simpson St*Howell	2 30pm 2 24pm	6 30 pm 6 20 pm 6 14 pm	7 10 an 7 00 an 6 51 an
*Peyton. Chattahoochee **Concord. Mableton. Austell. Salt Springs. Douglasville. Winston Villa. Rica. Temple Bremen Trallapoea Muscadine. Edwardsyllle.	2 11 pm	6 04 pm 6 01 pm 5 50 pm 5 54 pm 5 54 pm 5 12 pm 4 43 pm 4 23 pm 4 00 pm 3 36 pm 3 12 pm 2 54 pm	6 38 an 6 32 an 6 15 an 6 04 an 5 51 an 5 40 an 4 55 an 4 30 an 4 00 an 3 25 an 2 07 an 1 87 an
Heffin Davisville,		2 37 pm 2 22 pm	1 10 at
Choccolocco		2 14 pm 2 05 pm 1 54 pm	12 '20 a
*Oxanna Anniston *Bynums Eastaboga Lincoln Riverside Seddon Eden *Cook 'Springs	11 05am	1 50 pm 1 25 pm 12 55 pm 12 45 pm 12 45 pm 12 30 pm 12 17 pm 12 12 pm 11 59 am 11 42 am	11 48 p 11 15 p 11 00 p 10 35 p 10 15 p 10 05 p 9 45 p 9 20 p
*Bromton Leeds *Ironcale Birmingham	9 00am	11 25 am 11 15 am 10 45 am 10 30 am	8 33 p
Lv. Meridian " New Orleans	2 45am 9 00pm		
T Dead			

*Flag Stations. †Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Mann's Boudoir Buffet Sleeping Cars between tiants and New Orleans, without change, on a, en Nos.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia | Central, Southwestern & Mont-RAILROAD. DIVISIONS IN GEORGIA.

THE NEW SHORT LINE. Chattanooga to Atlanta

Rome to Atlanta. - AND -THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES.

Chattanooga and the West.

To Florida and the Southeast.
Closely Connecting in Union Depot at Chattanooga
BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH with trains of Cincinnati Southern Railway, and Memphis and Charleston Railroad division, Nash-ville, Chattanooga and St. Lonis Railway. Only Line Running Pullman Sleeping Cars daily BETWERN ATLANTA AND FLORIDA The year round without change and without delay. Trains at Atlanta arrive at and depart from Short Line Passenger Station, Mitchell street.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING. THROUGH PASSENGER COACHES

Without change Condensed Local I Central Standard tim In effect January 18th	and with assenger S ie, by which	out extra fi	n a basis
801	UTHWAR	D.	
STATIONS.	Express No. 1.	Fast mail No. 3.	************
Leave Chartanooga Ooltewah Cohutta Arrive DaLTON Leave East Rome Rockmart Dallas Arrive Atlanta Leave Cochran Leave Cochran Leave Eastman Arrive JESUP Leave Sterling Arrive BRUNSWICK	10 55 pm 11 25 pm 11 25 pm 1 25 am 1 30 am 2 32 am 3 17 am 4 45 am 5 57 am 6 48 am 6 80 am 10 20 am 11 03 am 3 25 pm	9 19 am 9 50 am 10 18 am 10 18 am 11 35 am 11 35 am 12 48 am 1 36 pm 3 25 pm 4 44 pm 5 16 pm 7 13 pa 7 40 pm 9 36 pm 9 36 pm 10 27 pm 3 30 am 4 15 am 6 01 pm	
The second secon	RTHWAR	D,	
STATIONS.		Fast Mail	
Leave BRUNSWICK "Sterling Arrive JESUP Leave Eastman" "Cochran Arrive MACON ""	11 40 am 3 59 pm 4 50 pm 6 30 pm 7 20 pm	8 50 pm . 10 40 pm . 11 20 am . 4 35 am . 5 30 am . 7 40 am .	************

NO	TAX III III TAX		
STATIONS.	No. 2	Fast Mail No. 4.	
eave BRUNSWICK Sterling Trive JESUP Eastman Cochran Trive MACON Eave JACKSON Mobonough Mobonough Bockmart Bockmart Eave East Rome Eave East Rome Eave East Rome Eave Dalton Cohutta Coltewah Tylve Chartansooga		8 00 pm 8 50 pm 10 40 pm 4 85 am 4 85 am 7 40 am 8 15 am 10 05 am 10 50 am 10 50 am 12 15 pm 2 15 5 pm 2 15 5 pm 3 05 pm 4 00 pm 4 05 pm 5 25 pm 5 40 pm 5 40 pm 6 40 pm 6 40 pm 6 40 pm 6 40 pm 6 40 pm 7 40 pm 8 40 pm 7 40 pm 7 40 pm 7 40 pm 8 40 pm 7 40 pm 8 40 pm 7 40 pm 8 40 pm 7 40 pm 8 50 pm 8 40 pm 8 50 pm 8 40 pm 8 50 pm 8 40	
	UTHWAR		
80	account of the same and		-
STATIONS.	No. 1.	Fast Mail No. 3.	*******
OF OWNER A AND	0.00 nm	9 05 am	

rrive East Rome eave East Rome rrive Dalton Cohutta Ooltewah rive Chattanoga	2 10 sm 2 20 sm 3 43 sm 3 43 sm 4 10 sm 4 45 sm 5, 20 sm	4 05 pm 5 25 pm 5 40 pm 6 10 pm 6 45 pm 7 20 pm	
SO	UTHWAR	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	
	Express	Fast Mail	
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	
		0.05 am	
eave CLEVELAND	9 00 pm		
" Coautta	11 25 pm		
" Dalton	11 55 pm		
rrive East Rome	1 25 am		******
eave East Rome	1 30 am		
" Rockmart	2 32 am		
" Dallas	3 17 am	1 36 pm	
rrive ATLANTA	4 35 am	3 05 pm	
NO	RTHWAR	D.	
	Express	Fast Mail	
STATIONS.	No. 2.		
eave ATLANTA	11 10 pm	12 50 pm	***********
" Dalles	12 22 4111	2 15 pm	

ArriveCLEVELAND ArriveCLEVELAND 7 25 am 10 20 pm OONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Chattanoogs with Memphis and Charleston Division, E. T. & G. R. R., and Cincinnati Southern R'y and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R'y.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Cleveland with main line East Fenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E. T., V. Ga. R. R.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 2 and 4 connect at Atlanta and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S., F. & W. R'y for Florida

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 have Fullman Priace Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, and Jacksonville, and through day coaches between Chatamoga and Jacksonville. Trains 3 and 4 concepts 15 and 1 conand Jacksonville. Trains a and a con-nect at Chevland with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York. Trains Nos. 1 and 2 have Sleeping Cars between Macon and Cleveland, connecting with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York. No. Connects at Chattanooga with Main Line E. T.,

Non-inects at Chattanooga with Main Line E. T.,
Va. and Ga. R. R.
Nos. 1 and 2 have Sleeping cars between Jacksonville. Jesup, Macon and Atlanta for Chattanooga and Cincinnati, connecting at Chattanooga
with Pullman cars for Philadelphia and solid
train for Lyuchburg.
No. 4 connects at Chattanooga with Pullman
cars Chattanooga to New York and solid trains
Chattanooga to Lyuchburg.
Nor. 3 and 4 cars by through first class coaches
between Atlanta and Little Rock via Memphis
and Charleston R. R.
All trains run daily.
Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at
Cochran daily, except Sunday.
Gochran daily, except Sunday.

Superintendent Georgia Division, Atlanta, Gal
B. W. WRENN,
Gen! PassengeriAgt.

J. J. GRIFFIN A. G. P. A., Atlanta. KENNESAW ROUTE. WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

. The following time card in effect Sunday, January NORTHBOUND, NO. 8 EXPRESS—DAILY. NO. 1 EXPRESS-DAILY. Leaves Atlanta.. NO. 14, BOME EXPRESS—Daily except Suttoys and Arrive Rome.

Arrive Rome.

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays
Leaves Atlanta.

Stops at all way stations, and by signals.

NO. 11, EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta.

NO. 19, EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta.

NO. 19, KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta.

Stop by Marietta.

NO. 19, KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta.

Stop by Marietta.

NO. 19, KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

ville and Fullman cars Jacksonville to Channata, and Fullman Drawing Room Sleeper Atlanta to New York without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.
No. 11 has Fullman car Jacksonville, Fla., to St. Louis without change.
No. 19 has Fullman Falace cars New Orleans to Washington, and through first-class coaches At anta to Little Rock without change, via McKen gie!

thus I run daily except Monday.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car Bertis on sale at the Union Depot 30 minutes prior to the leaving of all trains.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Savannah.
T. D. KLINE, Sup'tS. W. B. R. Macon.
W. F. SHELLMAN. Traine M'g'r., Savannah.
G. A. WHITKHEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
R. SCHMIDT. Agent. Atlanta. SOUTHBOUND. NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY. Leave Chattanoogs
Leave Dalten
Arrive Atlants
Stope at all important way stations
No. 2 EXPRESS—DALLY. Leave Chattan

Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agent ALTON ANGLER, ON,

gomery & Eufaula Railroads

All trains of this system are run by Central or 90th Meridian time.) On AND AFTER SUNDAY, DEC. 14, 1884, PAS-Senger trains on these roads will run as follows: FF READ DOWN. C. R. R.—MainLine Savannah and At-lanta Div-isions. No. 15† No. 53° No. 51° Acc. Pass'ger. Gordon.....Ar Barnesville.....Lv

Lv 3 55 am 2 30 am 1 30 pm Ar 7 30 am 5 50 am 2 45 pm 5 40 pm 10 20 am 6 55 pm 11 45 am S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD No.21 Ps'enger 12 30 pm 8 15 pm 5 10 pm Griffin.....Lv S. W.& M. & E. RY -MAIN LINE.

Fort ValleyLv

B.W.R.R.—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.

S. W. R.R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH

TON RAILROAD.

S.W. RR. - COLUM-BUS MAIN LINE.

Macon..... Fort Valley....

Don't forget the auction sale of he nishing goods at 84 Whitehall, begin 10 a.m., and 7 p.m. Ladies are sinvited. The Gate City National bank has det to fill every office in its building if le will secure tenants. With passenger and steam heat, they are the chear most desirable offices in the city. THE NEW KIMBALL. Lv 12 21 pm 8 12 pm 10 20 pm Ar 12 20 pm 4 15 pm 11 15 pm

No. 23† No. 21† Pas'enger Pas'enger 8 85 pm 9 45 am 9 20 pm 10.35 am

No. 19.º No. 5.º Acc. Pass'ger

7 25 pm 8 15 am 10 17 pm 9 31 am 4 25 am 12 43 pm

READ UP.

Ar 3 80 pm 6 30 am 8 65 43 am 1 1 22 pm 4 59 am 6 30 am 8 6 43 am 1 22 40 pm 2 56 am 4 50 am 1 1 24 am 1 24 am

Milledgeville and No. 26† Eatouton Branch. Pass'ger.

Gordou......Ar 5 15 pm MilledgevilleAr 8 30 pm Ly 2 15 pm

RAILROAD.

UPSON CCUNTY | Pas'enger | Pas'enger | RAILROAD. | No. 34.† | No. 36.†

BarnesvilleAr 9 15 am 5 00 pm . ThomastonLv 8 00 am 8 45 pm .

S. W. & M. & E. BY. No. 2.9 No. 10.9 MAIN LINE Pas'enger Acc.

S.W. R.R.-ALBANY No. 4* No. 23* No. LINE. Pas'enger Pas'enger Pas'

S. W. R. R.—PERRY No. 22† No. 24† Pas'enger Pas'enger Pas'enger

Fort Valley......Ar 4 15 pm 6 30 am Perry.....Lv 8 25 pm 5 45 am

S.W.R.R.—BLAK'LY No. 30† EXTENSION. Pas'enger

S. W. R.—FORT No. 327 GAINES BRANCH. Pass'ger.

Cuthbert.....Ar 12 36 pm Fort Gaines.....Lv 11 13 sm

S. W. RR.-COLUM- No. 6.º No. 20° BUS MAINE LINE. Pass'ger Acc.

Attanta, trains Nos. 53 and 54.

Pullman Hotel Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, via Attanta, Albany and Waycross.

Trains marked thus * run daily; trains marked thus † run daily except Sunday; trains marked thus † run daily except Monday.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car Buths.

NORTHEASTERN. RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

DAILY MECEPT SUNDAY.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

No. 52° No. 54° No. 10f Pass'ger. Pass'ger. Acc.

What Mr. Kimball Has to Say of th pletion of The Hotel.

"If you can tell when we will get of fine weather you can answer that yourself. All of the finish for the of has been ready to ship since the 15th usry, but one blizzard after another it back. A telegram received from Phillips says: "It is impossible to get to move freight at all. The mails of delayed three to four days. Everythi and will do our best to get it shipped Mr. Kimball added:
"It won't take more than two weeks material arrives to get everything real have got quite a tavern any how. I entertains about 300 guests all the tin Hon. Jonathan Norcross writes from pletion of The Hotel.

ASLANTA AFFAIR

THE DOINGS OF THE BUS YESTERDAY.

Bappenings here and There—In the Cou Capitol, around the Statiou House and Streets—Minor News Notes Caught u the Sidewalk—Gossip in the Gutte

Carshed restaurant open all night. Mrs. R. H. Knapp is improving r. Rain, snow and sleet all visited At

The general council will meet th

Mrs. J. M. High lost a valuable car ring yesterday.

A valuable mule belonging to C. on Fair street, died yesterday.

Miss Lula Hurst, the Georgia won be at DeGive's opera house to night. The infant child of Mr. and Mrs.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, on Pulliam street, died yest It is W. A. Loyless, who has the n for the reilroad crossing, not W. A. I i Patrolman Moon, has a leave of abmas gone to Cobb county, to visit frie relatives.

A fine pointer dog was picked up y on the streets by a patrolman and the city prison, where it awaits an ow

The New Orleans travel is increasidly. Yesterday six full sleepers through Atlanta en route to the cresc

Julia Whitfield, the negro wom threw her young babe into the well to ago, was yesterday taken to the Fulto

Lulu Hurst

At DeGive's to-night.

Last chance to see her.

Hon. Jonathan Norcross writes for

Hon. Johannik Soletons weten as follows:

"I have just read in The Constitution of the terview with Mr. Kimball about that in gests is the right one, and in my hi the only one that can succeed. I keep it before the people until adop A BURGLAR GETS FOURTEEN

Vol Dunning's Unlucky Corner Info a Burglar Who Carries Away Not

A Burglar Who Carries Away Not Mr. Vol Dunning's grocery store on ta street, at the corner of Broad street, and the store of that the doors were open, and was street. He stopped, and after a few minure itation, approached the door and said:

The room was perfectly dark, and seen in the building. This was the creen in the statisfied that the had been opened by a burglar, and around he called:

"Police, police, police."

Three patrolmen who were on the briedly responded to the call and were acquainted with what the young m discovered. The patrolmen entered; and lighting the gas proceeded to exastore. On a counter they found two by wine, one to our the other sweet. Bot were uncorked. The souer wine has been touched, while half the wine was gone. A further investioned in the showcase, and money drawer had been emptied. In ning was sent for. When he arrived money drawer had been emptied. ning was sent for. When he arrive that he left fourteen cents—a dime cent piece and a one-cent piece—in drawer, and that was all the thief The thief did not enter the store aft closed, but concealed himself in the sing the afternoon, and was locked in place was closed. Then during the sampled the two wines, helped hi cigars, pocketed the money and, ope front door, took his departure. Mr.

already enumerated. BE DRANK LAUDANUM. Negro Man Declares that He Wo Another Day, But He Does

has, so far, detected no loss except t

Late last night, Patrolman Taylor duty in the front of the first approached by a negro man, who sa "Simon Toliver has took a bottle a of laudanum and is going to die."
"Who is Simon Toliver?" asked the

man.
"He is a colored man, who lives street. I saw him drink some laudanum myself," said the negro.
"When?" "Just now."

"Just now."
"Where is he?"
"Out on Whitehall street, lying in the sar Captain Brotherton's store. We please come and see him?"
The patrolman, of course, consent accompanying the negro; soon reas place indicated. There, sitting on the the pavement with his head buries hands, the patrolman found the negrain was falling in big and abundan but the darkey paid no to the weather, and when patrolman addressed him gave no riew shakes, however, induced the dook up and ask what was wanted. look up and ask what was wanted. tion was uttered in a labored, indis ner, indicating that he was well un

fluence of the drug. The patrolms that the negro needed attention gr by the shoulders, and after considerating and shaking, succeeded in gon his feet. By the assistance of who first approached Patrolman anabled to start the laudanum drini headquarters. At first Toliv. enabled to start the laudanum drinker headquarters. At first Toliver with trouble, but before half the dibe city prison had been passed, he pand brightened up wonderfully. Ladquarters he admitted drinking thum, but said that he had taken only unntity. He was given a chair in for and wis carefully watched. Clock this morning Toliver was He declined to tell why he had takes danum.

BUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

lady to Atlanta, where she will app

We cannot conceive of a more deligition to announce the return of that

night and one matinee next Wednesd 17th. At the matince at 3 o'clock Ar be presented. This play took the auditorm of enthusiasm at the last visit khea, and all we have to say to our for read our criticism of the piece in th non of February the 4th, and to ask to a those who had the good fortune to formace last time; and, that dom theatre will not have standing room.

At night M'lle Rhea will appear in "Match," the piece in which she so two years ago.

al, Southwestern & Montmery & Eufaula Railroads s of this system are run by Central or FF READ DOWN. | Lv | 5 40 pm | 8 45 pm | 10 00 am | 1 65 am No. 35.† No. 32.† Pas'enger Pas'enger COUNTY LROAD. LROAD .. 12 30 pm ... 8 15 pm ... 5 10 pm R-PERRY -BLAK'LY No. 31† Pass'ger, BRANCH 2 25 pm 3 48 pm KAILROAD. 5 40 pm 7 02 pm MAIN LINE. BW READ UP. No. 52* | No. 54* | Pass'ger. | Pass'ger. | LINE Pas'enger Acc. BRANCH. Pas'enger Pas'enger t Valley......Ar 4 15 pm 6 30 am RR-BLAK'LY No. 30† | EXTENSION. Pas'enger ULA &CLAY- No. 34† RAILROAD Pass'ger. MAINE LINE. Pass'ger Acc. Ar 5 42 pm 6 00 am Ar 4 25 pm 3 39 am Ly 1 00 pm 9 53 pm

daily except Sunday; daily except Monday. NILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Bayannah.
ILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Bayannah.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't.S. W. R. R. MACON.
F. SHELLMAN, Trame M'g'r., Sayannah.
G. A. WHITFEHEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
R. SCHMIDT, Agent. Atlanta. RTHEASTERN. RAILROAD OF GEORGIA n and after Oct. 12th, 1884, trains on this ro-

A'ZANTA AFFAIRS. THE DOINGS OF THE BUSY CITY VESTERDAY. Eappenings here and There-In the Courts, at the preprints around the Station House and on the Streets—Minor News Notes Caught up on the Eidewalk—Gossip in the Gutters. At DeGive's to-night. Last chance to see her. Carshed restaurant open all night. Mrs. R. H. Knapp is improving rapidly. Rain, snow and sleet all visited Atlanta last The general council will meet this after-

Mrs. J. M. High lost a valuable diamond car ring yesterday.

A valuable mule belonging to C. P. Hyde, on Fair street, died yesterday. Miss Lula Hurst, the Georgia wonder, will be at DeGive's opera house to night.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, on Pulliam street, died yesterday. It is W. A. Loyless, who has the new plan for the reilroad crossing, not W. A. Layless.

| Patrolman Moon, has a leave of absence and has gone to Cobb county, to visit friends and has gone to Cobb county, to visit friends and relatives.

A fine pointer dog was picked up yesterday on the streets by a patrolman and taken to the city prison, where it awaits an owner. The New Orleans travel is increasing rap-dly. Yesterday six full sleepers passed hrough Atlanta en route to the crescent city. Julia Whitfield, the negro woman who threw her young babe into the well two weeks ago, was yesterday taken to the Fulton county

Don't forget the auction sale of house furnishing goods at 84 Whitehall, beginning at 10 s.m., and 7 p.m. Ladies are specially invited.

3t. The Gate City National bank has determined

to fill every office in its building if low rents will secure tenants. With passeager elevator and steam heat, they are the cheapest and most desirable offices in the city.

THE NEW KIMBALL. What Mr. Kimball Has to Say of the Com-

pletion of The Hotel. of the fine we will get a month fine weather you can asswer that question ourself. All of the finish for the office floor of hie weather you can answer that question yourself. All of the finish for the office floor has been ready to ship since the 15th of January, but one blizzard after another has kept it back. A telegram received from Goss & Phillips says: "It is impossible to get cars or to move freight at all. The mails even are delayed three to four days. Everything ready and will do our best to get it shipped off."

Mr. Kimball added:

"It won't take more than two weeks after the meterical privace to get everything ready. We

naterial arrives to get everything ready. We have got quite a tavern any how. I think it entertains about 300 guests all the time."

Hon. Jonathan Norcross writes from Mobile

as follows:

"I have just read in THE CONSTITUTION the interview with Mr. Kimball about the railroad crossing problem. And feel sure that the plan he suggests is the right one, and in my humble opinion the only one that can succeed. I hope you will keep it before the people until adopted."

A BURGLAR GETS FOURTEEN CENTS.

a Burglar Who Carries Away Nothing. Mr. Vol Dunning's grocery store on Maricta street, at the corner of Broad street, was burglarized Saturday night.

About three o'clock Sunday morning a

young gentleman, in passing the store, noticed that the doors were open, and was struck by it. He stopped, and after a few minutes' hesitation, approached the door and said:

"It there any one in here?"

The room was perfectly dark, and one could have been seen in the building. This was the cause of the your g man's question, but he received no reply. He then felt satisfied that the doors had been opened by a burglar, and whirling around he called:
"Police, police, police."
Three patrolmen who were on the beat hur-

riedly responded to the call and were quickly acquainted with what the young man had discovered. The patrolmen entered the store and lighting the gas proceeded to examine the store. On a counter they found two bottles of wine, one is ouer the other sweet. Both bottles were uncoked. were uncorked. The souer wine had barely been touched, while half the sweet wine was gone. A further investigation showed that the burglar had taken probably a dozen cigars from the showcase, and that the money drawer had been emptied. Mr. Dun-ning was sent for. When he arrived he stated that he left fourteen cents—a dime, a threecent piece and a one-cent piece—in the money drawer, and that was all the thief had taken. The thief did not enter the store after it was closed, but concealed himself in the store during the afternoon, and was locked in when the place was closed. Then during the night he sampled the two wines, helped himself to cigars, pocketed the money and, opening the front door, took his departure. Mr. Dunning has, so far, detected no loss except the articles

already enumerated. BE DRANK LAUDANUM,

A Negro Man Declares that Be Won't Live Another Day, But He Does.

Late last night, Patrolman Taylor, who was on duty in the front of the first ward, was approached by a negro man, who said:
"Simon Toliver has took a bottle and a half laudanum and is going to die."
"Who is Simon Toliver?" asked the patrol-

He is a colored man, who lives on Vine street. street. I saw him drink some of the laudanum myself," said the negro.

Where is he?"

"Out on Whitehall street, lying in the street near Captain Brotherton's store. Won't you please come and see him?" The patrolman, of course, consented, and

companying the negro; soon reached the ce indicated. There, sitting on the edge of pavement with his head buried in his hands, the patrolman found the negro. The fain was falling in big and abundant drops, but the darkey but the darkey paid no attention to the weather, and when the patrolman addressed him gave no reply. A few sbakes, however, induced the darkey to look up and ask what was wanted. His question was uttered in a labored, indistinct manner, indicating that he was well under the influence of the drug. The patrolman believing that the negro needed attention grabbed him by the shoulders, and after considerable pounding and shaking, succeeded in getting him on his feet. By the assistance of the negro who first approached Patrolman Taylor was tabled to start the laudanum drinker to police headquarters. At first Toliver moved with trouble, but before half the distance to the city prison had been possed, he limbered up and brightened up wonderfully. At police headquarters he admitted drinking the laudanum, but said that he had taken only a small quantity. He was given a chair in the corrier and was carefully watched. At three elected this morning Toliver was all right. He declined to tell why he had taken the laudanum. ook up and ask what was wanted. His ques-

We cannot conceive of a more delightful duty than to announce the return of that fascinating lady to Atlanta, where she will appear for one night and one matinee next Wednesday, February At the matince at 3 o'clock Arcadia will be presented. This play took the audience by a storm of enthusiasm at the last visit of M'ile Rhea, and all we have to say to our friends is to read our criticism of the piece in the Constitu-Too of February the 4th, and to ask the opinions of those who had the good fortune to see the performance last time: and, that done, the large theatre will not have standing room.

At night M'lle Rhea will appear in "An Unequal Match," the piece in which she so captured us two years ago.

No. 50. | No. 52.

THE COLD SATURDAY. Judge Ezzard Gives His Experience on the

Coldest Day in His Recollection. "Yes," said the, venerable Judge William Ezzard to a Constitution man yesterday, "I remember the cold Sunday in 1835, just fifty years ago. I have always remembered that cold snap as the cold Saturday, for it was on a Saturday that I felt it most keenly."
"It was just fifty years ago yesterday, was it not?"

"That is not my recollection. I think the cold Saturday came earlier in the month than the 14th. I remember distinctly it was the Saturday before the second Monday in February 1971. ruary. I was on my way to the court in Gil-mer county which met on the second Monday "You were not in Atlanta then?"

"No, for there was no Atlanta then, but I was in a colder place. John W. Hooper was the judge of the circuit and I was solicitor-general. We had been holding court in Union county and when that was over we went across the line into North Carolina, to visit a Colonel Hunter. The weather turned cold and weather Hunter. The weather turned cold and was very disagreeable. We waited for a good day, but it grew worse and at last on the famous cold Saturday, we had our horses saddled and started along the Indian trails across the mountain to Gilmer county. We rode twenty miles that day and such weather I have never seen since. There was a piercing wind and the creeks were frozen over. I have heard it stated that the trees in the middle and large cracks were found in the hearts of the trees when they were cut down. I know that our horses would paw the ice and break it in crossing the creeks. My horse especially seemed to understand the situation. On approaching a creek he would deliberately pound the ice with a toe of a forefoot and then step in. He would repeat the movement with his other foot and so proceed across the creeks. The river was not frozen over. That Saturday night Judge Hooper and I stayed all night at night Judge Hooper and I stayed all night at an Indian house, which, however, was occupied by a white man with his wife and one child. The house was one room built of logs. The door was too lew and an extra log had been cut out over the door which left a vacant space through which the wind whistled all night, the only bar to its free entrance being a piece of cloth loosely tacked up. Five of us slept in that room that night. Judge Hooper managed to pull off his boots, but that was all. He went under the cover with everything on except his nder the cover with everything on except his "That was a long time ago?"

"Yes; fifty years this month." "You were quite a young man?"
"Not so young. I was thirty-seven years "What?" "Yes: I am pearing eighty-seven.

And yet Judge Ezzard sat erectly in his chair, his eye has the sparkle of youth, and he is not as old in appearance as many men are

at fifty. "Yes," added the judge, "there are three of us, and I'm the baby. Dr. Joseph Thompson is eighty-nine, and is the oldest. Mr. John and I'm and I'm and I'm the oldest. Neal is the next, and is eighty-eight, and I'm eighty-seven. We are three old time friends."
"What about Mr. Wellborn Mitchell? How "Oh, he's a young man yet. He can't begin

to come up to us."

Judge Ezzard moved to Decatur in 1824. The Dekalb capital was a flourishing town then, and Atlanta was a wilderness of woods. Eut, as Judge Ezzard says, "Atlanta spiled

A RUGE BEAR IN POLICE COURT. An Italian With a Bear Pulled in for Ob-

structing the Sidewalks. Yesterday afternoon Patrolian Gloer, accompanied by a small Italian and a large, white bear, entered the city prison, and walking up to the stationhouse keeper's desk, said: "Here; make a case against this man, Dock".

"What's the charge?" asked Dr. Foute, the stationhouse keeper, as he wheeled himself off his high stool. "Doing business without license, and ob-structing the sidewalks and streets," respond-

ed the patrolmen.

The bear was an immense white one. A heavy leather collar was buckled around his neck, while a long strong chain was attached to the collar. The Italian was a small filthy locking fellow and claimed the bear as his property. He had been giving street matinees with his pet. The bear was well trained and among other tricks would pass the hat around in the crowd for such loose change as the au-dience was willing to give up. He was fol-lowed by a crowd of negroes and children who blockaded the sidewalk thereby attracting the patrolman's attention. All this the patrolman recounted to the stationhouse keeper and then

the latter turned to the Italian and asked: "What's your name?"

"What's your name?"
"Bruno," said the Italian.
"Bruno, be hanged," said the keeper. "I
want your name not the bear's name."
"Me? My name. Ob. John Faur," said
the Italian, all the time gesticulating wildly.
"Faur! Well, that name's far from Italian,"
said the stationhouse keeper.
"Say, Deck, none o' that now," said the

atrolman; "just take charge of the prisoner

Well, what will I do with the bear?" asked "Lock him up in the horse stable." "No, you don't," said Mounted Officer West.
I've got to go to that stable, and I don't want

"Well, what'll I do with the bear?" asked the keeper.
"Well, I'll tell you," said Chief Connolly, "Well, I'll tell you," said Chief Connolly, "lock the man up and let the bear go. No that won't do; the bear might hurt some one. Lock up the bear and let the man go. No, that won't do either, the man might run off and then I'd have an elephant on my hands that the board of commissioners wouldn't accept. Let's see. I have it—lock 'em both up. No, we might be crowded before daylight, and nobody knows what that bear will do. Oh, hang it, lock, turn the pair lose on the bear's word to come back Monday. Don't take the man's word, but the bear's; understand?"

The stationhouse-keeper took the chief at his word and turned them lose. This morning the bear will be tried in police court.

THE WAYS OF THE WICKED.

John L. Thomas's Sunday Drunk-Stealing a Gold Watch-Knocked on the Head. John L. Thomas, a Cincinnati negro, was run in yesterday by Mounted Officers Joyner and Norman. Thomas was quite drunk, and was having what fun he wanted when the officers approached him. He declined to be arrested, and was landed in the city prison after considerable trouble. When searched, a handsome pistol was found secreted in his hip pocket. He was booked for heing drunk on the street, and also for carrying concealed weapons. Thomas was for carrying concealed weapons. Thomas was dressed in a fine suit of broad cloth, and wore a diamond stud and silk hat. He had stored away in his vest pocket a beautiful gold watch.

Sim Franklin, a negro man, whose home is on Frasier street, was given a severe lick over the head late Saturday night by a negro man named Jim Wilson. The two negroes live near each other, and night about some wood which Franklin had be returned, according to Wilson's statement. Franklin, however, assarts that the had carried the wood back, and about it the two men quarreled. Finally, after much cursing and abusing, Wilson suddenly struck Eranklin over the head with a stool. The lick knocked Franklin down and brought the blood copiously from his head. When Franklin re-

copiously from his head. When Franklin recovered enough to walk he sought a policeman, but Wilson had skipped.

T. M. Hawell, who lives near the city limits on McDonough street, lost a fine gold watch Saturday night. When Mr. Hartwell first discovered his loss he thought that his residence had been burglerized, but after a careful reflection he is inclined to the belief that he lost the watch out of his pocket Saturday afternoon. He carried the watch in his vest pocket, but had no chain.

IN THE CHURCHES.

ELOQUENT SERMONS BY THE AT-LANTA DIVINES YESTERDAY.

Dr. Hawthorne at the First Baptist Church-Dr. Mc Donald at the Second Baptist-Mr. Chaney at Church of Our Father-Dr. Eddy at the Church of the Bedeemer, Etc.

First Baptist Church.

The church was ero wded to its full capacity at the morning service to hear Dr. Hawthorne. His sermon, from the text, "Judas Which Betrayed Him," was a masterly exposition of the motive that prompted Judas 1scariot to the betrayal of Christ. It was pronounced by many of the congregation the ablest sermon they have yet heard from the eloquent divine. Said the doctor: I have no sympathy with that class of men who canonize Judas as an enthusiast, who betrayed the Lord in order to basten the development of his Messiahship. If an enthusiast why did his enthusiasm slumber so long. If he wished Christ to show his Messiahship why did he select the silent shades of nighttand a hidden retreat rather them the light.

siabship why did he select the silent shades of nightfand a hidden retreat rather than the light nightland a hidden retreat rather than the light of day and the crowded temple, where he might have expected Christ to manifest his powers before the multitude. If a misguided entusiast, Christ himself would not have so spoken. This theory he discarded.

Another theory, that Judas was prompted by avarice, he thought was a mistake. He did not believe that for fifteen dollars a man, in the contracted by the discarded by the disca appreciated by the disciples to such an ex-tert, as to be made by them the keeper of their treasury, would have betrayed one whom he believed the Son of God, and seen him put to death. Nothing less explains his conduct than the love of money. Christ would not himself have permitted a man of avarice that monster of civilization, to have held such a position of trust among his followers. Besides, the slave of mammon knows no remorse. The injury done to others in the unholy pursuit of wealth reaches not the heart of the man of avarice. Such men know no remorse, weep not over the ruins they have made. Remorse,

not over the ruins they have made. Remorse, the latent spark of a soul that has known nobility, comes not to the avaricious man. Had Judas been a man of avarice he would have stood with folded arms and seen Jesus led to the cross, saying I have my reward. When he realized the consequences of his act, his conscience, riven in a wild agony of grief, he throws the bag of gold, base witness of his shame, on the temple floor, and leaves it there. The true theory is that Judas was the most Jewish of all the apostles. He was the only one from Judea, the others from Galilee. The people of Judea were proud and haughty: they dwelt upon the nobility of their race. Such a people are slow to adopt a new religion. A people, old in their traditions and fond of the memories of earlier days, with a bourbon spirit, they invited no contact with bourbon spirit, they invited no contact with the outside world. From such a people came Judas to be one of Christ's apostles. Brooding over the lost liberty of his people, subjected to the tyranny of the Roman government, this man of strong convictions thought he saw in Christ a temporal Savior—one who would re-store to Isreal her long-wished-for temporal store to Isreal her long-wished or would power as the kingliest of races; that he would re-establish the kingdom of Judea in all its might and glory. He saw

s might and glory. He saw be manifestations of his power, is wonderful miracles, believed him sent of od to redeem Israel, and that he would finally ascend a temperal throne the king of Judea, with himself high in authority. When he reclized from the words of the Savior his mistake, when Christ began to foreshadow his trials and humiliation, and to disabuse his mind of all thought of a temporal kingdom, he awoke as one from a dream, his proudest hopes an illusion. Unlike the other disc ples he began at once to cavil. He never lov ples he began at once to cavil. He never lov-ed Christ but esponsed his cause from a mis-taken idea. Love begets loyalty. As Christ spoke of death he became more offensive to Judas, and disappointed, he determined to heave his company and to atone for his folly and to reinstate himself with his people by a betrayal. No one hates like an apostate. So one who, unregne-

rate, comes into the church and finds not the expected comfort to his soul, hastens back to he world calling Christ a deceiver and his the world calling Christa deceiver and his followers hypocrites. Judas seeks the company of the priests and soldiers. They welcome him as into their ears he pours his traitorous story. They are glad, yes devils may be glad. So glad they give him money, but it was not the money he sought, it was revenge. Next at the head of a mob, he betrays Christ with a token of love. Under the silent stars, by a torchlight, two faces, like heaven and hell, meet in a holy and a profane kiss. They lead

meet in a holy and a profane kiss. They lead Christ away to crucify him. Where is Judas? Christ away to crucily him. Where is Judus:
Is he happy counting his money as the crowd
outside are crying crucify him? Where is Judus?
Look into the temple, where, in the presence
of the men who rewarded his treachery, his hands stretched to heaven, remorse depicte on his countenance, the hated gold thrown o ne floor, he realizes his betrayal of innocence the floor, he realizes his betrayal of innocence. Awakened to his awful deed he rushes out into the darkness and seeks relief in the arms of a self-appointed death. There are moments in the life of every man, big with eternity, moments when the walls which self has thrown around the spirit crumble, and the soul stands naked before God. Such a moment come to Indeed. efore God. Such a moment came to Judas before God. Such a moment came to Judas. He then first knew Jesus, saw his lost opportunity and grievous sin. Had Judas gone to Calvary and made the confession he made to the priests in the temple, and there said at the foct of the cross, I have sinned, in that I have betrayed thee, the gentle face of Jesus would have forgotten the thorns that crowned His many heavy and looking down tenderly here and looking down tenderly here.

manly brow and looking down tenderly, he would have said, Judas, my poor broken-hearted Judas, even thy sins which are many, are all forgiven thee. Second Baptist Church.

The choir sang as a voluntary the beautiful composition by Bassford, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," which was well rendered.

The text from which the pastor preached was the last verse of the Epistle to the Gal-"Brethren, the grace of our Lord Jesus

"The Epistle from which the text is taken," said Dr. McDonald, "reveales the fact that soon after Apostle Paul had established Christianius, Gallatie, "The care falset teachers tianity in Gallatia. Then came false teachers who sought to pervert the Gospèl which he had preached; hence the letter has a sharp controversial tone. The Gallatians are sharply yet lovingly rebuked for being so easily le astray, yet we see the large charity and loving kindness of him who had led them to the cross in that the bonds of brotherhood were not broken, and he closes the Epistle with the the prayer contained in the text, addressing them as brethren. Notwithstanding their weakness and foolishness they were still brethren, teaching the lesson that the bonds of brotherhood ought to be recognized even where there may be much of error and personal estrangement.

The following are the divisions of the sub-

1. The text is a prayer. It is to be regretted that the frequency with which this and simi-lar prayers are used, that they become at last a sort of formula. The prayers of a good man as or to formula. The prayers of a good man are eminently worthy of study. Prayers are more frequently full of better theology than ordinary sermons. The prayer reveals the fact that the grace or favor of God by which we are saved comes to us through Jesus Christ. It is the personal bestowment of the Lord Jesus Christ to every believer not that construct the saved formula to the control of the Lord Jesus Christ to every believer not that construct the saved formula the saved

believer not that grace that is transferred to
the church and comes through ordinances.

2. That this "grace of our Lord Jesus Christ
be with your spirit." It is not enough that
the grace of God shall be in God and offered
to us through Christ but there must be a reception of that grace by our spirits. Hence
the claim of experimental refigion.

(a.) The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ is
essential to salvation. Under all Christian
experiences this grace is essential to salvation.

experiences this grace is essential to salvation. No soul is saved without the reception of this

grace.

(b.) The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ is the best preservative from error. Men have a wonderful proclivity for error. A bad life very generally constructs a bad creed. Whether a man believes that Jesus Christ is the Di-

vile Being will shape his whole life. A man who has divine grace in his heart can discern

trith from error.

(c.) This grace is the best bond of fellowship Christianity is intended to Christianity is intended to be a worldwide religion. Christians have varied in their be-lies, and different churches have been formed, but all who have experienced the grace of God but an who have experienced the grant in their hearts, are one in Christ Jesus. Beneath all differences there is a golden bond of union which binds all the people of the Lord

Jesus Christ.

(d.) The power for work must not be on account of church, but on account of the Lord

Jesus Christ.

(e.) It is the grace of God that makes us give.

(f.) The grace of God received in our hearts is the best assurance of happiness. Happiness is not unmixed in this world. This is as it should be for the disciplining of us. Yet with the grace of God in our hearts, family, friends, property and all may be taken from us, and yet we may have the sweetest peace. In the hour of death it is that which enables the Christian to pass down so peacefully into the

The pastor closed with the prayer that this grace might be the portion of all who heard

Church of Our Father.

Mr. Chaney preached in the morning on the rod and staff of God's comfort, showing that His consolations are strong in rebuke as well as tender in support; the rod of His corthat His consolations are strong in rebuke as well as tender in support; the rod of His correction laid athwart the staff of His support make the Christian's cross. Ary Schoeffer's picture of Christ the Consoler, was taken to depict the fullness and breadth of Christian consolations. In the evening the subject of "Culture and kindness," was treated in answer to a recent represent the light server. cent repreach of Unitarianism that this was all it stood for. The preacher said that having preached four discourses on the piety of the heart, mind, soul and strength, he had shown what Unitarians believed and taught about our duty to God. He would now take up the second commandment, which Jesus had declared like unto the command to love God, viz: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyselt." He showed how perfectly balanced this com-mand was—not falling into the error of altrumand was—not falling into the error of altruism on the one side, or egoism on the other—
but stating in one sentence man's equal duty
to himself and to his neighbor. This command was exactly repeated in the charge just
made against Unitarianism, that it emphasized culture and kindness. So it does. And
it has a higher authority than any of the sects
can offer, no less an authority than the head
of the church for this emphasis.
The best gift any man could make to the world
would be his own best self. This was culture.
This again could only be obtained through

would be his own best self. This was culture. This sgain could only be obtained through kindness to others. Mr. Chaney showed how naturally from the Unitarian teaching of self-respect and self-care, there had come the most original and fertile literature of America and the most able contributions to history, poetry and philanthropy. Channing's prophecy of inherent work in the human nature, which the popular theolog, had decried was the inspiration of Emerson's original thought and fertile writing. And Emerson more than any other American had opened the mouth of genius wherever it exists in this country. At his test or by his side were the poets, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes. Among jurists Story, Hoar and Shaw confess the same honorable extraction. Everett, the Adamses for three generations, Sumner and the same honorable extraction. Everett, the Adamses for three generations, Sumner and Daniel Webster were Unitarian. Among historians, Sparks, Bancroft, Tickner, Palfrey, Parkman were Unitarians. Two of them Unitarian ministers and two the sors of such ministers. After illustrating at further length the grand roll of famous Unitarians the results are suit that he delighted to rians, the preacher said that he delighted to match these eminent New England, names with hose of the south;—Story with Marshall, Adams with Jefferson, Franklin with Washington, Webster with Calhoun, and it added to his delight to know that these giant minds were dearer to each other in their religious iews and dearer to the views of Unitarianism than they were to the prevailing orthodoxy of their day. Webster and Calhoun united in starting the

Uniterian church in Washington, and the rivals of the forum bowed their heads together in the same church on Sunday. This was in the noon of their powers, when their minds were clearest and their thoughts most trustworthy.

The preacher closed his discourse by declar-

ing that wherever minds were free and human nature was respected, there the gospel of culture and kindness as the human side of re-ligion would be welcome and dear.

The Congregational Church.

The services at "The Church of the Redeemer" called out good audiences. The return of members long absent and the accession of several new members to the congregation, hitherto strangers, appeared to bring new courage and enthusiasm to its members and pastor as well. All entering most heartily

into the spirit of the service.

Dr. Eddy preached a strikingly forcible and instructive serimon to "christian workers" taking for his text John 21, 4. "But when the morning was come Jesus stood on the shore." The disciples in obeying the com-mand of Jesus to go into Galilee, fird them-selves once more in their old homes and among selves once more in their old homes and among familiar scenes. Peter longing to once more engage in his former occupation announces: "I go a fishing." Others join him. It was evening. They cast their net but bring it up empty. At length the morning dawns. In the dim twilight is seen a human figure, "Children have ye any meat?" he calls. No! "Cast the net on ithe right side." They obey, then follows the arrange daynet a fishes.

then follows the miraculous draught of fishes.
They look again, John discovers, "It is the

When our Savior left the world He left his disciples afloat in thenight on a deep and per-The sea in Scripture is the symbol of unax-

edness and confusion, agitation and trouble. God's people in this world are not at rest. Their state is one of conflict and suffering. They find that"the world is no friend to grace to help them on to God." What is called "the spirit of the age" is unfriendly to the growth of spiritual religion. Doubt and deceit are the ruling elements of the worldliness of our

Success in winning souls can only be hoped for as the result of hard and protracted toil.

Men are estranged from God; careless, thoughtless, concerning spiritual things.

The labors, prayers and sufferings of Christ. The labors, prayers and sufferings of christesch us in what spirit we ought to devote our energies to this work. Paul was in earnest. His life's motto seems to have been "If by any meens I might save some." Earnest toil is the condition of success in the Lord's work.

While the disciples are toiling on the sea, Christ Himself is a sympathizing though invisible spectator. And He is always near his faithful ones: "Lo, J am with you always."

Semetimes after a long period of ununcess."

Semetimes, after a long period of unsuccessful toil, they have a sudden view of Christ. This was the experience of Mr. Moody and of Mr. Finney—both remarkable manifestations of Christ, which seemed to quality them for their reculier work. their peculiar work.

After the long night of toil the morning of After the long night of toil the morning of elernity comes. I hope when the darkness of earth's night is lifted and the everlasting norning breaks upon my eyes to see Jesus standing on the shere, I think it will be sweet after a night of toil and peril, like Peter, to plunge into the cold flood, that I may fall at the feet of my I ord. Many tired servants have thus met their lead.

While we weep over their departure there is joy on the other shore.
"Farewell then, man of God;" for a little while farewell. Soon we shall walk in the

while farewell. Seen we shall walk in the premised land.

The night is far spent. The morning star is glittering in the east. Herald the rising of the everlasting sun. Youder stands one on the dim shore stretching forth scarred hands, easting crowns and laurels at His feet we cry, "Hallelujah." Eternity dawns.

At Tripity Church.

At Trinity Methodist church yesterday there was a good congregation in spite of the bad weather. Miss Stiff sang as a voluntary "To Thy Temple I Repair." The sermon was by Rev. Mr. Sweet, of the South Georgia chafernee. He took for his text the control of the c

this beautiful old text, known by all—even the children of the congregation—brought up the same old story. We are impressed that the worst condition of man is without God. God has not left us as strangers, but has been calling upon us to turn and receive abundant pardon. If I was called upon to soothe the anxious, I would preseribe rest. All call for rest—the merchants, the farmer, the mechanic, the lawyer—all call for rest. The universal wail is oh, where is rest, where can rest be found. He who rules all things, who governs the past and the future, alone has the power to give rest. In vain wanderings we power to give rest. In vain wanderings we know there is an aching void the world can

know there is an aching void the world can never fill.

In this world tribulation and sorrow can be overcome, and rest can be had through our Savior who says my peace I give unto you not as the world giveth. Let not your heart be troubled—neither let it be atraid.

The world offers rest by cowardly evading the responsibilities of life. Like a man with fever, rolling from side to side on his pillow, trying to find a cool place, forgetting that the fever is not in the pillow but in his body. We have a suspicion of God, and do not understand His dealings with man and looking within we cry out, O, where shall rest be found? With an intense desire to live we look out and behold bereavement, disease, trouble, death. We stand aghast. No rest in all these. We look to the grave as the end. We seel a yearning for something better, something nobler, something in the far beyond.

These constant condicts between home and

beyond.

These constant conflicts between hope and

These constant conflicts between hope and fear will come, and rest can only be obtained to the soul by something superior to the soul, and so long as we overlook this important trust, just so long will this disquiet last.

The soul cannot rest in anything inferior to itself, hence we must look up to a supreme power, where rest can be obtained.

If we do not look up we will be able to say as Solomon, all is vanity and vexation of spirit. Look up and hear the blessed words, "Come unto me all yet that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." This is the greatest of all boons. "Come unto me," says the Master, "and I will give you rest. I will in no wise cast thee out." vill in no wise cast thee out.

At the close of the service the choir and congregation sang, "O, for a closer walk with Dr. Kendall preached at night one of a series of sermons to be delivered each Sunday night for some weeks on revival services.

Payne's Chapel. Yesterday, at Payne's chapel, Rev. J. M. Bowden selected as his text Acts, 2d chapter and 47th yerse: "The Lord added to the church and 47th verse: "The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." The church, he said, was next to Christ himself—God's best gift to the world. In this gift of the church was included its various ordinances and sacraments, but chiefly the Holy Ghost, which was the vitalizing, thrilling force of the church. When first established the church was confined to the femily. Under the previatorial disfined to the family. Under the patriarchial dis-pensation there was no separate priesthood, but the father was the officiating priest of the bousehold. This idea of a tamily relationship household. This idea of a tamily relationship has votaries also in the Christian church of today. The people of God irrespective of de-nominational differences constitute a redeemed

family.

The mission of the church was to honor God and save the souls of men. It was a sacred asylum, where humanity, with its wants and wees, could find shelter and safe abode. Furthermore, the church was built en an immovable foundation. It was defended from all the assaults of infi-

delity by the divine omnipotence.

It was the nature of every living organism to grace. So of the church. If once it ceases to grow it commences to decay and drop and

The preacher was specially impressive as to the method of grewth. Whilst he was a warm advocate of revivals, he thought, the better, because the divine plan was by constant increase. The mother church at Jerusalem, as the text taught, had daily additions to its communion. The secret of this perennial growth was found in the statement that the disciples continued steadthat the disciples continued stead-fastly in the Apostle's doctrine and in fellow-ship and in praise and prayer. This sort of church extension was desirable and altogether

church extension was desirable and altogether possible in the present age. Then frequent additions, it is said, were made by the Lord. The increase of the spiritual harvest is always from God—not that God compels men to be religious, but that Divine grace is always ready to help us.

In conclusion he urged the membership to greater spiritual activity and appealed to the unconverted to come now to Christ and his church rule. These profitable services were closed by singing a revival hymn, and the usual benediction. Payne's hymn, and the usual benediction. Payne's chapel is in numerical strength, the third Methodist church in the city—and seems to be in a prosperous condition.

Hon. William E. Cameron, of the Old Dominion, and Staff at the Kimbail.

Governor Cameron, of Virginia, is in the The governor is accompanied by his staff, and is en route to New Orleans, where he will

remain one week.

The party of distinguished visitors reached Atlanta in two detachments yesterday. They left Richmond Saturday in a special car, and would have reached Atlanta yesterday at noon would have reached Atlanta yesterday at noon but for an accident to their coach. At Gaineaville the front axle broke in two and the conductor was compelled to side track the special coach. The governor's party then separated, the majority remaining with him in the disabled car while four or five come on to the city. After the train reached Atlanta the Richmond and Danville railroad sent a special engine and sleeper to Gaineaville for the governor, and the party reached Atlanta last night about nine o'clock. They were met at the union passenger depot by several Atlanta genwere

They were met at the union passenger depot by several Atlanta gentlemen, who had been informed of Governor Cameron's coming, and by whom the visitors were conducted to the Kimball where they wee assigned apartments. GovernorCameron intend ed leavingAtlanta last night, but was so fatigued-by the trip and the delay at Gainesville tnat he decided to spend the night in Atlanta.

The party is as follows: GOVERNOR-William E. Cameron.
CHIEF OF STAFF—Colonel Joseph P. Minetree.
ADJUTANTS GENERAL—Colonels W. L. Bumgardner and Charles J. Anderson.
INSPECTOR GENERAL—Lieutenant Colonel Joseph
Stern.

Stein.

AIDES DE CAMP—Colonels F. E. Green. R. T. Hubrd, W. C. Pendleton, and Colonel E. W. Nichols,
if the staff of the Virginia military institute.
CPLEF OF ORDNANCE—Colonel Henry L. Turner.
MEDICAL DIRECTORY—Colonel R. B. Berkeley.
CHIEF OF CAVALEY—Colonel W. G. Neeson.
MILITARY SECRETARY—James S. Browning.

The governor was too weary last night grant an audience to reporters. His trip to New Orleans, however, is one of pleosure only. He and his party will leave Atlanta to-day at

LULA BURST TO-NIGHT. The Collardtown Maiden to Baffle the Sci-

ence and Muscle Men To-Night,

The Collarctown Maiden to Baffle the Sci[ence and Muscle Men To-Night.

To night Lula Hurst will be at DeGive's for probably I er lest appearance in Atlanta before her contemplated visit to Europe. Miss Hurst's entertsiument will be given under the auspices of the Young Men's Library association, and she will be here only one night, as it is impossible to secure another date.

Of course hem second appearance in Atlanta will create almost if not quite as big a sensation as her last appearance as she has improved wonderfully since she was here before. She has baffled the United States and has come back home to baffle Atlanta again. Mr. Hoke Smith, whose tussle with Miss Hurst before, created such a sensation will be on hand again.

Mr. Burton Smith, his brothor, will assist him. They are both skeptics but say they intend to give the "Georgia Wonder" a fair test and if she is what she claims they will give it up. Dr. Brockett and almost all the other gentlemen who were on the stage before will be on the stage agais. A considerable number of bets have been made by gentlemen who are confident that they will crush the Collar-ttown maiden and some very lively scenes may be expected at DeGive's to night.

Georgians drink Tate Spring water.

PERSONAL.

J. M. SANDERS, of Columbus, is in town. LULA HURST will be at DeGive's to-night. GEORGE B. THWEATT, of Forsyth, is in the

W. Addison Knowles, of Greensboro, is at he Kimball. M. W. Pow, of Madison, registered at the

Kimball yesterday.
FRANK M. HALL, of Dahlonoga, was in

tlanta yesterday.
Miss Josie Belding, of Griffin, Ga., is visit. ing relatives in this city.

Governor Cameron, of Virginia, and party,

have apartments at the Kimball.

W. F. CANNON, S. M. Solomon, George B.
Turpin, J. A. Pugh and W. R. Phillips, of Macon, are in the city.

MRS. HORACE CRANFORD, of Athens, is visit-

ing her mother, Mrs. Archer. She will remain in e city several weeks. SAMUEL G. STONEY and J. Bachman Chrisnolm, of Charleston, South Carolina, have apartments at the Kimball.

Mr. AND Mrs. T. HARRISON GARRETT, Miss

Thomas, Miss Gillet, Mr. Courtney Langdon and the Master Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the Kim-At the Weinmeister hotel: S. H. Johnson,

Philadelphia; James M. Russell, Columbus; Henry Maas, Cincinnati; W. O. Hamilton and wife, MRS. THOMAS MYNELL and her beautiful daughter, Miss Carrie, of Jeffersonville, Ind., are in the city, guests of Mrs. Archer. Miss Carrie

will enter the convent school here. MR. ADDISON KNOWLES, of Greensboro, and Mr. Sparks, of Louisville, Ky., both disbetievers in Lula Hurst, are in the city, and will probably

test Miss Lula's powers at DeGive's to-night.
At the Kimball: G. Kohn, Selma, Alabama; T.
B. Penton, New York; J. O. Hoges, Macon; Ike
Flateau, Macon, F. W. Loh, Macon; J. P. Dentz
Macon; J. Binswanger Macon: Charles Gossman, Savannah; J. Cohen, Savannah; Miss Eva Cohen, Savannah; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Garrett, servant and maid, Baltimore; Miss Thomas, Balti-more; Miss Gillet, Baltimore; Mr., Courtney Langvant and maid, Baltimore; Miss Thomas, Baltimore; Miss Gillet, Baltimore; Mr. Courtney Langdon, Baltimore; Master Garrett, Baltimore; John H. Green, Cincinnati; C. Z. Wintcon, Cincinnati; M. C. Parker, St. Louis; A. J. McDonald, New York; I. R. Philor, Dakota; W. A. Andrews, Newberg, S. C.; J. F. Hinson-Charleston, S. C.; W. J. Grigg Jr., Charleston, S. C.; Samuel G. Strong, Charleston, S. C.; T. D. Jer, vy. Charleston, S. C.; W. J. Grigg Jr., Charleston, S. C.; W. S. Butler, Cincinnati; S. D. Pringle, New York; E. S. Nixon, Chattanooga; C. J. Ander, sou, Richmond, Va.; R. T. Hubbard, Richmond, Va.; F. E. Green, Richmond, Va.; H. S. Turner, Norfolk; E. G. Hickok, Lexington, Va.; James Brown, Richmond, Va.; L. Sterne, Richmond, Va.; H. J. Edwards, Chicago; D. C. Bacon, Favannah; H. P. Russell, New York; M. Dabney, Boston; E. A. Clyde, H. A. Grogery, L. H. Sage, ir. New York; J. B. Turner, North Carolina; W. P. White, South Carolina; W. P. Wite, South Carolina; W. P. White, South Carolina; B. W. Wrenn, Knoxville, Tenn.; M. W. Pou, Madison, Ga.; W. A. Knowles, Greensboro, Ga.; J. Rumbert, North Carolina; Henry Mass, Cincinnati, O; Maricon Acee, Columbus, Ga.; H. C. Clement, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Siddall, Philadelphia, Pa; H. E. Dewas, Philadelphia; B. C. DeLeou, Savannah; L. C. Johnson, Philadelphia; W. B. Courtuey, Richmond, Va.; L. E. Noye, New York; F. Scholelaberger, Ibiladelphia; B. C. DeLeou, Savannah; L. C. Johnson, Philadelphia; W. B. Courtuey, Richmond, Va.; L. E. Noye, New York; F. Scholelaberger, Ibiladelphia; B. C. DeLeou, Savannah; L. C. Johnson, Philadelphia; W. B. Courtuey, Richmond, Va.; L. E. Noye, New York; F. Scholelaberger, Ibiladelphia; B. C. DeLeou, Savannah; L. C. Johnson, Philadelphia; W. B. Courtuey, Richmond, Va.; L. E. Noye, New York; F. Scholelaberger, Ibiladelphia; B. C. DeLeou, Savannah; L. C. Johnson, Philadelphia, W. B. Courtuey, Richmond, Va.; C. Spring, Philadelphia, R. C. DeLeou, Savannah; L. C. Johnson, Philadelphia, W. B. Courtuey, Richmond, Va.; C. Spring, Philadelphia, R. C. D

Lula Hurst. Miss Lula Hurst, the Georgia electric girl, will be at DeGive's opera house tö-night. This is the last chance to see the wonder. She has several new and mystifying tricks.

Barlow, Wilson & Co. This great and popular attraction will open in Apoly to day of mardi-gras. As this evening is the last one ial carnival rejoicings this year, we call the attention of our citizens upon the performance to be

tion of our citizens upon the performance to be given as a fitting way of enjoying the heretofore celebrated occasion by getting a good and hearty laugh. That they can expect to be hugely amused is sufficiently demonstated by the following testimony of the Cleveland Journal:

Never did a minstrel company meet as hearty a reception in Cleveland as was extended to Barlow, Wilson & Co.'s troupe last evening. The Euclid Avenue opera house was crowded, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. As soon as the curtain was raised and disclosed the favorites seated on the stage, they we greeted by a spontaneous outburst of applicase by way of welcome. The audience expected much and that it was not disappointed was proved by the great number of encores. Indeed, everything was called for at least twice, and four and five recalls were not exceptional. It is not too much to say that Barlow, Wilson & Co. gave last night the best minstrel tional. It is not too much to say that Barlow, Wilson & Co. gave last night the best minstre entertainment ever seen in Cleveland—and the finest troupes have been here often. Everything was new—new jokes, new songs, new acts and new business.

This French artist, so many times promised here, is to appear next Friday in Atlanta: It will doubtless be interesting to the people to know omething about this bright little star, who shines with a brilliant radiance and whose fame is great on both continents Mile. Almee off the stage is a charming little lady, prettier off, if anything, than charming little lady, prettier off, if anything, than she is on the stage. A complexion clear and soft; bair of auburn hue, with a tendency to curl; eybrows heavy, dark and arched; eye-lashes very long, softening the expression of the eyes; a pair of pretty, red lips, from behind which peep two rows of even, shiming pearls of dazzling whiteness.

Aimee on the stage is bright, sparkling and vivacious, and her play, "Mam'zelle," is a vehicle through which the bewitching French songstress and comedienne has an opportunity of displaying her wonderful gentus. Messrs, Jessop & Gill, the authors of "Mam'zelle," have certainly succeeded in finding a comedy well adapted to the charmand talent of the sparkling little French actress, the sole aim of the comedy being to give full scope to the charming French artist whose English is even more fascinating than her French.

Aimee introduces during the play her English, French and Spanish songs, including, of course, "Pretty as a Picture." Her voice is at its best, full of sweetness and culture, and she sings and dances with the same grace teat made her famous, The company supporting Mile. Aimee is one of the best in the United States.

Rid Yoursell of the Discouront and

RID YOURSELF OF THE DISCOMPORT AND DANGER attending a cold by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old established curative for coughs, sore throat and pulmonary affections

Vigor and Purity. Vigor and Purity.

You have no admiration for a stagnant pool or a malarious swamp. The waters of the merry mountain brooks are clear, pure, and beautiful. So with the blood. When pure, it courses rapidly through the arteries and veins and you are well and hearty. When in bad cordition, your circulation is poor and sluggish, and you are not worth a cent. Brown's Iron Bitters invigorates the blood and gives you renewed life and heartiness. Mr. H. W. Devere, Enfield Centre, N. H., says: "I have derived splendid results from the use of Brown's Iron Bitters as a blood purifier.

The most efficacious stimulants to excite the the appetite are ANGOSTURA BITTERS, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article.

DURKEE'S SALAD DEESSING & COLD MEAT SAUCE. The finest mayonaise for meat, fish, and vegetable salads, and a superb table sauce It far surpasses any home-made dressing Everybody likes it.

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Wanted-A Place to Work. A needy ex-confederate soldier with a wife four children to support, want; employment is a graduate but is willing to do any kind of what is honest to support his family. Any per who can suggest a biaco will be conferring a feora worthy family. Address Confederate, Contuction office, Atlanta, Ga.

In store at Savantah. Christon sono, N. C., and to arrive Perry M. DeLeyn, Say

EUGENIE'S EXIT.

Count Herisson's Detailed Narrative of the Flight of the Empress.

From the Paris Morning News. Count Irisson d'Herisson, in the "Dairy of a Staff Officer," has written a book replete with curious details of the last days of the empire. In America, when the war of 1870 broke out, he returned to France and proceeded to the camp at Chalons. He was subsequently attachedto the staff of General Trochu, the governor of Paris; and as he spoke English and German fluently he was frequently employed by Jules Favre, in the negotiations with Prince Bismarck at Ferrieres and Versailles. Perhaps the greatest interest attaches to his account of the flight of the Empress Eugenie from Paris. Her majesty was induced to leave by the represen-tations of Prince Metternich and the Cheva-lier Nigra, who visited her at the Tuileries at o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th of Sep-

"The last two weeks," says Count Herisson, "that the poor woman had passed at the Tulieries had been nothing but one long torture, a
veritable mental agony. During these terrible days not an hour had passed without a dispatch bringing or confirming the news of some
misfortune or disaster. In these hours, devoted
to tears, despair, and work, followed by nights
without along or repose, she had become affected without sleep or repose, she had become affected both in mind and body. She was only sustained by the use of very strong coffee, and only ob-tained a little repose by saturating herself with dosea of chloral. She had in fact taken such a large quantity of this drug that she be-came subject to fits of somnambulism, during which, with her eyes wide open and gazing feedly the seemed unconscious of what passe. fixedly, she seemed unconscied around her, and did not understand those who addressed her."

who addressed her."

After making a rapid toilet and packing a small traveling bag, the express took Prince Metternich's arm, while Chevalier Nigra offered his arm to Mmo Lebreton, her majesty's reader, who refused to leave her sovereign, and the two ambassadors conducted them through the Louvre to Saint German l'Auxerrois, and placed them in a cab, Prince Metternich merely saying to the driver: "Boulevard Heussmann." On arriving there they changed to another vehicle and drove to the changed to another vehicle and drove a da-residence of Dr. Evalas, in the Avenue Mala-koff. The doctor, who had known the om-press from her girlhood and had always been made welcome at the Tuileries, placed him-self entirely at the disposal of the empress.

As she would not at any price take the train for few of heing recognized and agreeded, she

As she would not at any price take the train for fear of being recognized and arrested, she passed the night at the dector's house, and left Paris the next day in a landau with him, Dr. Crane, and Mme. Lebraton. She decided to proceed to Deauville, and thence endeavor to cross to England. At the Porte Maillott Dr. Evans thrust his head and shoulders out of the window on the pretext of asking the National Guards stationed there for some information. He thus concealed the empress from view, and when the barriere was cleared she burst into tears. On arriving at Nantes they quitted the landau and hired an old-fashioned vehicle with four seats, drawn by two bad horses. Evreux was traversed at the moment when the new prefect was proclaiming the republic to the assembled inhabitants. The compress caught a bad cold during the journey, and moreover cried so much that her supply of pocket handkerdniefs became exhausted, and Dr. Evans simply had to wash them in a ditch and afterwards hold them out of the carriage window to dry.

The fugitives arrived at Deauville at 6 o'clock in the evening, after an uninterrupted journey of theirty six hours. Outside the new was the

in the evening, after an uninterrupted journey of thirty-six hours. Outside the port was the yacht Gazelle, belonging to Sir John Burgoyne, and to him a message was sent asking him to save the empress. The reply was a categorical refusal. He was a foreigner and did not wish to meddle, in political questions: categorical refusal. He was a foreigner and did not wish to meddio in political questions; breever, a gale was blowing and he could not lend himself to such an imprudent undertsking. Dr. Evans, however, insisted and threatened to appeal to an American yacht which was also lying outside, whereupon Sir John Burgoyne accepted the perilous but glorious mission of conducting the sovereign lady to England. They embarked shortly after midnight and set sail at 6 o'clock in the morning. The Gazelle was a small yacht only forty-five feet long, with a cabin two and a half meters wide. Twentycabin two and a half meters wide. Twenty-three hours were passed in this craft in a most tempestuous sea. During the night, when the gale was at its highest, Sir John ale and haccard and his eyes full of tears, stepped into the cabin and groaned:
"We are lost." Then, taking the doctor aside," he said: "Its your fault, yours, and disappeaped as quickly as he came. The incident was so peculiar that the passengers looked at each other in amazement for a while, and then the empress amazement for a while, and then the empress

burst out laughing at the comicality of Sir John Burgoyne's strange appearance and sud-den exit. The weather finally abated, and den exit. The weather finally abated, and they reached Ryde in such a pitiable condition that the landlord of the Pier hotel refused to receive them. According to Count Herisson, the empress ill-requited the services of those who aided her in her flight. She never even thanked Sir John Burgoyne 'till she was reminded at a much later period.

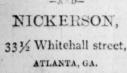
Count Herisson obtained permission to send the suppress her wardrobe, which she had left be and at the Tuileries, and which he describes as of a most complete and sumptuous character. The furs alone were worth 600,000f., and he estimates the total value at

000f., and he estimates the total value at 4,000,000f. He had to pay the cost of transportation out of his pay, as no one in Paris would advance him the money. After waiting ten years for some acknowledgment from the empress he sent her the bill. The reply was simply a check for the exact amount In looking over the imperial apartments Count Herisson found on the empress' desk

Count Herisson found on the empress asset the following dispatch:

To THE EMPEROR: Do not think of returning here unless you wish to unchain a terrible revolution. This is the opinion of Rouber and Chevreen, whom I saw to-day. It would be said that you fled from danger. Don't, forget how Prince Napoleon's departure from the Crimean army has weighed against him all his life.

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Late of A. hts, Socretary and Treasurer.

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-AS THIS-

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And began it in very small doses, as she was very weak. She soon began to improve; continued the remedy and was restored to life and health, and is to-day better than she has ever been before. I regard her restoration as nearly a miracle, for which she is indebted to BREWER'S LUNG RESTORER.

R. W. BONNER,

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LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR.

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Tyrna, Cobb county, Ja.

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With my experience I pronounce Brewer's Lung Restorer

the best lung remedy made. Four of my brothers and sisters had died with consumption, and about three years ago I became so exhausted by a long continued cough, accompanied with low fever and night sweats, that I could barely get about and my friends gave up all hope. I coughed so incessantly that I could not sleep at all. After rying several lung medicines I began the use of

Brewer's Lung Restorer

and was greatly benefited by the first bottle. gaining flesh and strength and resuming work. I continued to take it and am asstout now as I ever was, rarely ever cough nor do I suffer with my ungs ady more than if they never had been affected.

I am never without a bottle of it in my house. During the winter I give it to my little children, ven a little fellow three years old, for anythin like common colds, or when they show any evidence of croup and always with the most satisfactory results. Very tuly, G. E. HUGELY,

Brewer's Lung Restorer_contains no oplates in LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,

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Has treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderfulsuccess; uses vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Removes all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cures patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

pear and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing any thing about it. Remember it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my treatment for yourselt. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse made regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly all gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. I am constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times and the pattent declared unable to live a week.

Send for ten days treatment; directions and terms free, Give full history of case. Name sex, see, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, is bowels costive, have legs bursted and cripped water. Send for free pamphlet containing testimonials, questions, etc.

rapped water. Send for ree pampaiet containing estimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy fits positively cured.

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Mention this paper.

Mention this paper.

CHERIFF SALES FOR MARCH, 1835—WILL be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next 1835, within the legal hours of sale the following property to-wit:

That parcel of land and city lot in the city of Atlanta and in land lot fifty-two, in the 14th district of now Fulton county, known in the subulyision of said land lot as part of city lot No. one hundred and ninety-five, and bounded as follows: outhe north by East Hunterstreet, sixty-eight feet and six inches; on the west by city lot No. one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and fifty feet; the south by part of city lot one hundred and innety-five one hundred and twenty-eight feet, and known on the numbering of the streets of said city as No. 181 East Hunter street. Levied on as the property of the defendant, George W. Terry, to which deed of conveyance was made on the 21st day of October, 1882, by Wilson & Bro., to said George W. Terry, and which deed has been filed and recorded in clerk's officeof the superior court of Futton coun-Fast Humer street. Levied on as the property of the defendant, George W. Terry, to which deed or convey since was made on the 21st day of October, 1882, by Wilson & Bro., to said George W. Terry, and which deed has been filed and recorded in clerk's officeof the superior court of Fulton county of this date, to secure this debt as by statute authorized, and to satisfy a fl. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John J. Flowers vs. John Mabin, George W. Terry and Stephen Terry.

Also at the same time and upon the following described tractof land to-wit: That tract-of land situated on Ivy street, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and bounded as follows: Fronting on the east side Harrls street, one hundred and fifty feet, more or less; thence running south fifty feet, more or less; thence running south fifty feet, more or less; thence running west one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to ly stret. Said tract of land having thereon one two-story house of bricks and wood, known as No. 183 Ivy street, being the same tract of land described in the within fl. fa. Levied on as the property of defendant to satisfy two justice court fl. fas. from the 1026 district G. M. Fulton county, Ga. in favor of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. vs. A. Pope.

Levied the attached fl. fa. on the one half undivided interest on r lot of land, beginning at the southeast corner of the five acres bought of George W. Adair, executed by Paul S. Sayne, July 22d. 1881, and running west along Emmett street, one hundred and forty six feet to lands old by said Sanye to Irwin Boynton, thence east one hundred and sorty six feet to lands old by said Sanye to Irwin Boynton, thence east one hundred and seventy feet to beginning point, same being land lot 149. Fourteenth district of Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the droperty of H. L. avis to satisfy a life from Miller Street, between Wells and Hightower treets, in the second ward of Alanta, and one half undivided ry, and the two water bring machines at Haiman's plow factory; levie

principal, and T. P. Westmoreland. Security same transferred to T. P. Westmoreland.

M. ARSHAL'S SALES, MARCH, 1885.—CITY MARSHAL'S SALES, MARCH, 1885.—Street assessment and paving and curbing will be so due for the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta. Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 18.5, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy if, fa.'s issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax for the year 1884, street assessment and paving and curbing tax.

Levis d this fi. fa. on city lot in ward 6, land lot 32, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1½ acres. more or less. on Calhoan street Aos. 79 and 83. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Berry & Lipes: levied on as the property of E. M. Berry, guardian, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta sgalost said Berry, guardian, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot 11 ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100 200 feet, more or less, on rallroad. The said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Maxwell and elevator compeny; levied on as the property of Georgia electric light company to satisfy a tax fi. In favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Georgia electric light company for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward the same time and place, city lot in ward the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward the year 1884.

Laikin street. The said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Yancey; levied on as the property of W. F. Jack! to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jack for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot \$2, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing \$4, erce, more or less, on Chattahocoche street. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining M. k. Maher: levicd on as the property of Mrs. Lou Jack to satisfy a tax fi. fa. In favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jack for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot \$1, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1½ acres, more or less, on Collins street, No. 66. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Jarrett & Lynch; levied on as the property of Mrs. B. Lynch to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Lynch for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 8, land lot 53 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acres, more or less, on Finzier street, No. 289. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Maddox; levied on as the property of Chas, T. Richardson, col., to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Richardson for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, citylot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, more or less, on Fair and Roach streets. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Maher; levied on as the property of Chas, T. W. Hodo, Sr., to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hodo, Sr., for city taxes for the year 1884.

V. Greene, transferee.

STREET ASSESSMENT.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 107 feet on Decatur street, between Yonge and Fitzgerald streets, and running back 200 feet, said lot known as No. 42 on said street, according to the street numbers, levied on as the property of L. J. Gartrell, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Gartrell, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Decatur street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to wit; a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 14 8 10 feet on Pryor street, betteen Eugenia and Richardson streets, and running back 150 feet, said lot known as No. 313 cn said street according to the street numbers, evit d cn 15 the property of E. A. Andrews, to satisfy a fi. fi. in favor of the city of Atlanta, agains said Andrews and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to wit; a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 78 feet on Broad street, between Marietta and Waiton atreets, and running back 8 feet, said lot known as Nos. 1, 3, 5 on 161 street, according to the street numbers, evided on as the property of Marcus A. Bell, agt, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Bell, agent, and said property for the balaute of proporties of cost of paving the roadway or street proper. If Broad street with grante blocks.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to wit: a certain city lot in the city better the property of the place, the following described property to wit: a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, against said Bell, agent, and said property for the balaute of proporties of cost of paving the roadway or street proper.

ray or street proper diceks.

Also at the same time and place, the following Also at the same time and place, the following described property to wit; a certain city lot in locature. Also at the same time and place, the following described property to wit; a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 67 feet on Decatur street, between Yonge and Fitzgerald streets, and running beck 200 feet, asid lot known as No. 33 on said street, according to the street number, levied on as the property of Mrs. Lettle Davis, to satisfy a fl. fa. in favor of the city of Atlants, against said Davis, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Decatur street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit; a certain city fot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 1,377 feet on Decatur street, between Yonge and Boulevaed streets; levied on as the property of the Georgia ratiroad and Banking company to satisfy a fi is in favor of the city of Atlanta against said ratiroad and banking company and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Decatur street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit; a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 152 feet on Wheat street, between Yonge and Jackson streets, and described property, to-wir; a certain city in an the city of Atlanta, fronting 152 feet on Wheat street, between Yonge and Jackson streets, and running back 100 feet; levied on as the property of John M. Smith to satisfy a fi fa in layor of the city of Atlanta, against said Smith and said property for the propertion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Decatur street with rubble stone.

PAVING AND CURBING.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit; a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 37 feet on Huntar street, between Loyd and Pryor streets, and running back 80 feet, said lot known as No. 45-47 on said street, according to the street numbers; leried on as the property of Mrs. Jas. Lochrey to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against levied on as the property of Jno. Bennett to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Bennett and said property for the cost of our ing and paying the sidewalk in front of said property.

ory.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit; a certain cary lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 59 feet on Hayne street, and running back 100 feet, said lot anown as No. 75 on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. R. Edwards easily a fig. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Edwards and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit; a certain city lot in

front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit; a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting kell 8-10 feet on, Decatur street, between Yonge and Boulevard streets, levied on as the property of Georgia Railroad and Banking Company to satisfy a if a in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Railroad and Banking Company and said property for the cost of curbing and raving the sidewalk in front of said property. Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit; a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, inconting 61-7-10 lect on Terry street, between Bunter and Fair streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 77 or said street, according to the street numbers; leved on as the property of E. M. Greeson to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, street numbers; leved on as the same time and place, the following described property to wit: a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 118-6-10 feet on Gilmer street, between Butter and Pratt streets, and running back 100 feet, levied on as the property of the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following of the city of Atlanta, against said Horoyd, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 85 feet on Spring streets, between Luckle and James streets, and running back 200 feet, said lot known as No. 55 on Luckle street, according to the street numbers, levied on set the property of Mrs. Hirschfield, to safsify a fi.

Also at the same time and place, the following de-

Also at the same time and place, it sended property to wit: a certain cit of Atlanta, fronting 161½ feet on G tween Collins and Ivy streets, and 200 feet, said lot known as No. 20-26 according to the street numbers, property of Mrs. Pat Lynch to salfavor of the city of Atlanta, again and said property for the cost of coing the sidewalk in front of said p. Also at the same time and video. Also at the same time and place. the observed property to wit; a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 51 feet on Jones streat, between Capitol evenue and Frazier street, and running back ico feet, said lot known as No. 125 on said street, according to the street numbers, lered on as the property of A. C. Moore to satisfy a field on as the property of A. C. Moore to satisfy a fine said said property for the cost of curbing and paying the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following and paving the sidewalk in front of said proAlso at the same time and place, the foll
described property, to-wit: A certain city
the city of Atlanta, fronting 148 3-10 feet or
ris street, between Ivy and Collins street
running back 100 feet, said lot known as
on Ivy street, according to the street num
levice on as the property of A. Pope to sai
fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, again
Pope and said property for the cost of curbin
paving the sidewalk in front of said property
Also at the same time and place, she foll
described property, to-wit: A certain city
the city of Atlanta, fronting 76 8-10 feet on
street, between Orange and Whitehall street
running back 100 feet, said lot known as
on said street, according to the street num
levied on as the property of M. J. Rodgers I
sly a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta a
said Rodgers and said property for the
curbing and paving the sidewalk in front o
property. curbing and paving the sidewark in floor property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city for in the city of Atlanta, fronting 99 710 feet on Clarke street, between Capitol avenue and Frazier street, and running back 50 feet, said lot known as No. 188 Frazier street, according to the street numbers levied on as the property of J. Short to satisfy a fiff. In favor of the city of Atlanta against said fa. In favor of the city of Atlanta against said fa. In favor of the city of Atlanta against said fa. In favor of the city of Atlanta against said fa. In favor of the city of Atlanta against said fa. In favor of the city of Atlanta against said fa. In favor of the city of Atlanta against said fa. In favor of the city of Atlanta against said fa. In favor of the city of Atlanta. VOL. XVII.

THE GRANT

GENERAL SLOCUM I THE PENSION E Its Passage is Antagonized by Re Want to Save the Feelings of I thur-General Rosecrans Atta —Other Congressional

The defeat of the Grant bill prise to those who have notic comment in the house on it for past. Arthur's message, statin which he would like for the ho bill, was resented as an attem dictation, and weakened Grant erably. General Slocum felt gation to adopt the special form lieve Arthur from embarrassu about by his far-tetched reason the Fitzjohn Porter bill. Bee adhered to the original senate b tagonized by Arthur's special house. If the last senate bill h on, it would have been deteated cisively. Nicholls was the only ber voting for the bill. Candler man were not paired, and deci Hardeman declined last session

Fitzjohn Porter bill. THE INDIAN APPROPRI It is Passed by the Senate and

Washington, February 16.and referred to the committee

and referred to the committee of tions.

The bill to quiet the title to the river lands was laid before the set ished business, but was laid as Indian appropriation bill was ta.

Mr. Sherman asked the chair DesMoines land bill would still of the unfinished business of the month of the chair replied affirmatively Mr. Sherman—Then no bus done in this senate except that prepriation committee and this D

done in this senate except that prepriation committee and this D Mr. Allison—Until it is dispose Mr. Sherman—Then we may up. We may as well take it easy mainder of the session. I do not fair play in legislation.

Consideration of the Indian bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. Vest's amendment to increasency fund from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

gency fund from \$25,000 to \$50,00 gency fund from \$25,000 to \$50,00 to.

Debate arose on the senate amendments striking from the lambda provision prohibiting the carrying cating liquors into the Indian that striking out the section aupresident of the United States with the Creek, Seminole an Indians for the surrender of their rights in the so-called "Oklaho Both of these amendments were sustained under the precedents against legislation on appropriation Consideration of the bill having pleted, Messrs. Manderson and Milfornia, endeavored, but in vain, to repithe senate some of the legislative prostricken out in committee of the whole bill was then passed substantially as a from the senate appropriation committee having appropriation bill, Mess Plumb and Ransom.

Mr. Allison submitted a joint repropriating \$2,500 to defray the representation the 4th of March, to ed under the direction of the senate con strangements. Appropriat After an executive session the journed.

journed. THE GRANT RETIREME

It Fa ils to Secure the Necessa Vote. WASHINGTON, February 16 at 10 o'clock in continuance of F and immediately went into con whole. Mr. Blount in the chair, tive appropriation bill. Consider was made in the reading of the 10:55 the committee rose, the hou and at 11 o'clock the session of

gan.

On motion of Mr. Forney, of senate amendments to the army a bill were non-concurred in. Me Townshend and Keifer were apferees. Messrs. Pryor, Hill and appointed conferees on the senate protection of the Yellowstone. N THE GRANT RETIREMENT B Mr. Slocum, of New York, un tions from the military commit

Mr. Slocum, of New York, un tions from the military commits suspend the rules and pass the so the retirement of General Grant. first bill passed by the senate, an names the officer to be retired.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan, and Mohio, demanded a second. Then pend the rules was seconded—11d. In the course of the debate stated that this bill proposed to grant in the same position which have occupied had he not, in accepted the will of the people of the counthe office of chief magistrate. In language, this bill was precisely passed for purposes of this kind. Iten been said that much had be General Grant, but nothing had be him by the United States govern paying him his salaries, to which titled by law. It was true patr had contributed to his that the beautiful the salaries and the custom of government, from time immemorality. government, from time immemor with high offices her military while he did not commend to our example set by England, he did n when a man had performed such his country as Grant had, it was proper that in his old age he shad to example with recents. to grapple with poverty. Grant free from mistakes in his career soldier or civilian, but in a few reampaign in Wall street would as it ought to be, and the cam would be remembered was the ca that day when he sent tidings we the hopes of the north to trat of he sent the news which carried northern heart. All the good membered and all the mistakes membered and all the mistakes we cought to be forgotton. The control of the property of the pr

Mr. Horr said that he had second because he was opposed to bill, and not because he was opposed ting Grant on the retired list. It on his knees all over the city in der to accomplish that object, but